FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 228 *24 November 1980*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zorin: Tougher Line on SALT II Would Be 'Wishful Thinking' AA 1
GDR Spokesman Comments on FRG Delegate's MBFR Speech AA 2
[Maslov]

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Andrianov, Volskiy, Nekrasov]
Madrid CSCE Meeting CC 1
Iranian-Iraqi Conflict CC 2
Schmidt Visit CC 3
Trial of Gang of Four CC 4
Afghan Foreign Minister Rejects UN Resolution CC 7
U.S., PRC Pressure Behind UN Resolution on DRA CC 8
[Korotkov]
Soviet Peace Initiatives Meet With Broad UN Support CC 9
U.S., Canadian CSCE Delegates Resort to 'Cheap Propaganda' CC 9
[Goncharov, Medvedenko, Muravyov]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Volskiy Notes 'Sinister' Look to Gulf Buildup A 1
[NOVOYE VREMYA No 46]
Senator Jackson's Comments on USSR-Syria Treaty Viewed A 2
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 19 Nov]
Pyatko Comments on Increased Defense Budget A 3
President Carter, Chancellor Schmidt Hold Talks A 4
Brzezinski's Suggestions for Mideast Strategy in Eighties Hit A 5
[Ganshin in IZVESTIYA 19 Nov]
Sturua Views Complexion of Postelection Congress A 5
[IZVESTIYA 18 Nov]
Commerce Secretary Explains Oil Pipe Sale to USSR A 8
Work of Liberty, Radio Free Europe Broadcasts Examined A 8
[Bagdonavicius]

CHINA

Possible Use of Chinese Ports by 7th Fleet Discussed [Shakov] B 1
Borisov Comments on Unsatisfactory Relations With PRC B 1
21 November Commentary B 1
22 November Commentary B 3

NORTHEAST ASIA

'Pacific Community' Really 'Economic Enslavement' C 1
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 17 Nov]

SOUTH ASIA

Karmal Chairs Revolutionary Council Presidium Meeting D 1
BAKHTAR Report on Kabul City Women's Meeting Cited D 1
Women's Organization of Kabul Province Meets [Musin] D 1
Arrest of Four Iranians in Afghanistan Reported D 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Reportage on Polish Sejm Session in Warsaw F 1
Jagielski Speech F 1
Work of Sejm F 1
NOVOYE VREMYA Urges Restoration of Albanian Ties F 3
[Olgin, No 42]

WESTERN EUROPE:

'Serious Disagreements' Seen at NATO Assembly Session [Balebanov] G 1
Portuguese Delegation Studies Public Health Work G 1

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iranian Statement Says U.S. Reply 'Unclear' H 1
Further Report H 1
Iranian, Iraqi Reports on Fighting Cited H 1
Olof Palme Arrives in Baghdad 22 November H 1
U.S., PRC Charged With Hypocrisy on Gulf War H 2
Syrian Opposition to Amman Arab Summit Noted H 2
Krylov: Amman Meeting Opposes U.S. Policy H 3
Comment on End of RDF Exercises in Egypt [Surikov] H 3

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Further Reportage on Machel Visit J 1
Machel Dinner Speech J 1
[PRAVDA 18 Nov]
Comparison on Talks J 4
[PRAVDA 18 Nov]
Cooperation Agreements J 4
[PRAVDA 19 Nov]
Meeting With Rashidov J 4
Friendship Meeting J 5
Interview on Visit J 5
Departure for Home J 6

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Further Greetings on October Revolution Published P 1
Yi Chong-ok Message [IZVESTIYA 11 Nov] P 1
Gandhi Greetings [PRAVDA 8 Nov] P 1
SRV Message [PRAVDA 8 Nov] P 1
Romanian Message [PRAVDA 10 Nov] P 3
CSSR Greetings [PRAVDA 8 Nov] P 4
GDR Congratulations [PRAVDA 8 Nov] P 5
MPR Greetings [IZVESTIYA 8 Nov] P 6
French Greetings [PRAVDA 12 Nov] P 7
Party, Government Offer Thanks for October Greetings P 8
[PRAVDA 19 Nov]

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Reports Grishin Supreme Soviet Presidium Speech [15 Nov] R 1
Solomentsev, Other Officials Attend RSFSR Council Meeting R 1
Romanov Addresses 22 November Kirovskiy Rayon Conference R 1
Editorial Views Sociological Research in Party Work R 2
[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 14 Nov]
LE MONDE Speculates on Reasons for Air Traffic Delays R 4
[Vernet, 7 Nov]

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmos-1222 Successfully Launched, Functioning Normally U 1
Further Reportage on Soviet Antartic Expedition U 1
Briefs: Cosmic Service Ships U 1

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Tolubko Interviewed on Readiness of Rocket Forces V 1
[PRAVDA 19 Nov]
Ogarkov Delivers Speech at Military Academy Award Ceremony V 2
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Nov]

ZORIN: TOUGHER LINE ON SALT II WOULD BE 'WISHFUL THINKING'

LD231214 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Valentin Zorin commentary in "Moscow Viewpoint" program]

[Text] I'm just back from a month-long visit to the United States which gave me a lot of interesting new impressions and observations of your country, so I think I'll be discussing them on my coming talks in this series.

But today I'd like to touch upon just one question which has been prompted by some of my meetings and discussions in Washington and also by some newspaper stories which appeared during the last few days of my stay in the United States. What I have in mind are allegations to the effect that now that Ronald Reagan is in the seat the Soviet Union is prepared to reconsider the terms of SALT II. These rumors appear to have gained broad circulation in the United States capital and I heard people say that all this comes from statements made by some unnamed Soviet officials talking to some American delegations visiting Moscow.

Exactly a week ago last Saturday I read a report to this effect in the Washington POST, though right on the next day, on Sunday, the Washington POST told its readers that Moscow had formally denied the existence of any such statements by any Soviet official. Still and all, as I said before, there is a strong rumor in Washington that with Mr Reagan's election the Soviet Union is prepared to reconsider some of the SALT II clauses, even despite the fact that the agreement was formally signed by the two sides.

Now, to begin with, I think that circulating rumors about alleged Soviet readiness to reconsider a treaty which has been formally considered and signed by our heads of state is an attempt to convince the United States public that the only way to talk with the Soviet Union is from a position of strength and that if you press hard enough Moscow will finally give in on its principles. But fortunately for some and unfortunately for others, there is really not a grain of truth in this belief. SALT II was signed not as a personal arrangement with this or that president of the United States but between our two countries, and that means that the outcome of presidential elections cannot influence it in any way. It has nothing to do with the Carter administration being soft and being replaced with a tough administration of Mr Reagan. What we are dealing with are the realities of the current international situation which have been reflected in particular in SALT II.

These realities are just facts of our life and the man in the White House will have to consider them regardless of whether he wants to appear soft or tough in public eyes.

SALT II is the product of years of difficult discussions and negotiations during which both sides had to meet each other halfway. The treaty reflects the strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, and this balance really has no bearing on who happens to be in the White House now. So, I really say it's plain wishful thinking to expect that by taking a tougher line the Reagan administration will make the Soviet Union go back on its principled stand which arises from our national security interests. Any speculations to the contrary which have been circulated in Washington in recent time are therefore completely unfounded. This was clear to me right from the start and since I returned to Moscow I had a chance to discuss these matters with some fairly competent quarters which have fully reaffirmed the correctness of views on this subject. So I really think that members of the incoming administration would be wasting their time if they entertained any such delusions.

There is one more thing I'd like to say on this score. One of the fundamental principles of international law is the principle of continuity which means that any new government does not begin from scratch, but takes upon itself the responsibility for agreements concluded by its predecessors. How indeed could one have any agreements with the United States if these agreements would only last until the next American president? So if Washington now decides to ignore President Carter's signature under SALT II this will clearly do harm to Soviet-American relations, to the cause of international security, and also damage the United States' international standing.

Some people argue that SALT II hasn't yet been formalized because it hasn't been ratified by the United States Senate, but it's also a fact that it was not even submitted for ratification by the Carter administration. We shall have to wait and see whether the new administration will act to correct that situation, but if it doesn't people around the world will naturally wonder how one can place any confidence in the signature of an American president under important international documents. It will question the continuity of American politics. If this really happens, the people in this country and also in Western Europe, Asia and Africa will see who is really responsible for starting a new and dangerous spiral of the arms race.

The Soviet side has no intention of shutting the door on any future talks on vitally important aspects of limiting the strategic arms race, but it should be quite clear to all that the Soviet side would never agree to conduct these talks under pressure or agree to forget all that has already been achieved in this field in recent years.

GDR SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON FRG DELEGATE'S MBFR SPEECH

LD202120 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] Vienna, 20 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Maslov reports:

A regular plenary session was held today in the Vienna Hofburg Palace at the talks on mutual reductions of the armed forces and armaments in central Europe. The session heard a speech by Ambassador Ernest Jung, the head of the FRG delegation.

Journalists were told that the West German diplomat again raised the Western concept of control and verification procedures. He tried to present things as though attendant measures were nothing short of a key issue of the Vienna dialogue.

Commenting on Mr Jung's speech, the GDR delegate in charge of press relations noted that the representative of the FRG--a country which has refused all along to assume any commitments to reduce or at least freeze the Bundeswehr troops--again evaded the central issue of mutual armed forces and arms reductions.

He did not mention at all the latest important initiatives by the socialist states which take into account some elements of the Western attitude and open a real opportunity to solve the problem of collective ceilings on the troops of direct participants in the period between reduction phases, and the problem of the first agreement's expiry term.

Delivering the socialist countries' attitude to attendant measures, the GDR representative emphasized that they should be organically connected with the nature and volume of reductions and be effective only within an agreed area in central Europe. Attendant measures are not an isolated element in the context of the Vienna talks. The socialist countries have already presented their detailed views on those measures, but the Western side, as the West German delegate's speech has shown, does not want to alter its position and consider criticism.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD231816 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 23 Nov 80

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, all-union radio commentator, with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial collegium of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, international observer of KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Andrianov] The events of the week that is ending demonstrate the continuation of the acute political struggle in the international arena around the most important question of modern times--the question of war and peace. These events confirm that our country, our friends and our allies are sparing no effort to uphold and advance detente, to try and achieve specific results at the talks on disarmament, to defend the right of peoples to independent development. At the same time these events show that the forces of militarism and aggression are not abandoning the attempts to throw the world back to the times of the cold war. They are whipping up the arms race. They are, as they say, making their own rules for someone else's way of life, crudely interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign peoples. This is a dangerous trend, stated Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, in a dinner speech in honor of the Mozambican President Samora Machel. This is why the leader of our party and state stressed that before it is too late the peace-loving states must unite their efforts in order to prevent the world from sliding over the fatal precipice, to put an end to the arms race and reliably ensure the security of peoples. We are in favor, stated Leonid Ilich, of putting into motion all the mechanisms for a peaceful and just settlement of international problems.

Madrid CSCE Meeting

[Nekrasov] And one such mechanism, comrades, is in our days, of course, the Madrid meeting of the participants of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The meeting's participants agreed, beginning on 17 November, to hold closed sessions and not to report on them. But the American delegation, alone of all the meeting's participants, from the very beginning began to violate this accord and began to inform the Western journalists, primarily the American ones, of the speeches of its representative. That is, to impose upon the press its own point of view on the progress of the meeting. This is, of course, a purely propagandist step. The majority of other delegations are adhering to the accord on not divulging the contents. You will understand yourselves that we cannot trust the American version. Well, let us take, for instance, the following example. On the proposal of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries there is to be discussion at the meeting on the convocation, in the near future, of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe with the participation of all the states that signed the Final Act. The representatives of France, Sweden, and Finland came to the meeting with their own proposal on this question. But the American delegation immediately stated that it was against discussion of this question as it was not opportune and reported its point of view to the press. But this point of view does not reflect the opinion of the majority of the participants of the Madrid discussion.

[Andrianov] By the way, Vadim Nikolayevich, concerning the proposal on the convocation of a conference on military detente and disarmament: Is there a divergence on this question, for example, between France and Sweden and the position of the socialist countries? What I mean is how great is the difference in positions of various states? What are the prospects for them to reach agreement?

[Nekrasov] Undoubtedly there are differences. They concern many facets: the dates for holding such a conference, its agenda and the range of questions to be discussed both in the preliminary procedure and at the conference itself. All of this, naturally, will require considerable work, lengthy negotiations and further coordination. It is precisely because of this that the Soviet Union is now proposing in Madrid that the convocation of the conference not be surrounded with any preliminary conditions so that each state can make a full contribution to the work of this future conference which is of such great importance for advancing the cause of detente. But let's return directly to Madrid.

In general and on the whole, as the journalists in the Spanish capital are now reporting, a calm and business-like approach to the tasks being covered has prevailed during the first 10 days of the meeting. This reflects the feeling of the public which unambiguously supports detente and is demanding positive steps in the sense of strengthening it. It reflects also the constructive approach to the meeting by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, you have been talking of Washington's attitude to the Madrid conference. You have used, so to speak, Washington as a single whole but, you know, a change of administration is now taking place in the United States and on 20 January a new president will move into the White House. Well, you know, recent and ancient history tells us that when the administration changes in America then it brings some--be they great or small--amendments and changes in policy too. Should we think that this may somehow reflect upon or not reflect upon the Madrid meeting; what is your opinion?

[Nekrasov] This is a very interesting question. And well, you understand yourself, Dmitriy Antonovich, that we cannot as yet give a firm answer to it. The meeting is to end, as I have already said, at the beginning of March. That is, the change in the Washington administration will split it in half. At present the representative of the Carter administration at this meeting is concentrating attention, monopolizing attention on this fabricated issue of human rights in the socialist countries and is thus attempting to slow down fruitful work. As far as the future is concerned, when a new administration comes to power in Washington, the following has been interestingly noted by the Washington POST. It has written: The meeting in Madrid opens up for the new administration a convenient and important forum at which, if it wishes, it can demonstrate precisely how it views relations with the Soviet Union. It is, so to speak, kind of first test of its attitude, its position in Soviet-U.S. relations. Well, as far as the position of our country is concerned, this is well known. Comrade Brezhnev spoke of it recently. This position is that any constructive steps from the U.S. administration in the sphere of Soviet-American relations and urgent world problems will be met with positive reactions from our side.

[Andrianov] And now, comrades, it is time to move over to another region of the world. Let us switch over to the, so to speak, hot spot of the world.

[Volskiy] At any rate, the hottest at the moment.

[Andrianov] Yes, at the moment.

[Volskiy] Yes, and you probably have in mind the Persian Gulf, as I see it.

[Andrianov] Of course.

Iranian-Iraqi Conflict

[Volskiy] Here we have above all to draw attention to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, which is unfortunately still going on. It seems to me that there is evident in this at present a type of parallelism in the development of events. On the one hand the efforts to settle the conflict have been stepped up. Taking part in these efforts is Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca, who is acting on behalf of the nonaligned states, and former Swedish Prime Minister Palme, acting as the representative of the UN secretary general. Both Baghdad and Tehran are at present inclined to accept these peacemaking efforts but are proposing, it is true, of course, their own conditions for a settlement. However, at the same time as the diplomatic activities are going on--this is already the other side of the matter--there is no cessation, and I would even say, there is even an increase, in the military activity.

Meanwhile the Iranian-Iraqi war is creating great dangers, dangers both for these countries--it is bringing them to ruin, wearing them out--and for all the Persian Gulf as a whole.

In the first place, the United States is making use of this conflict in order to strengthen its military presence there even more. The question arises of course: Against whom precisely are all these military preparations aimed? Why is the United States implementing them? I believe that the U.S. press, which since 1975 has been writing of the possibility of direct American occupation of the major oilfields in the countries of the Persian Gulf in order to establish firm control on the Middle East oil--answers this question itself. One can say much in connection with this, that such an action is of a completely adventurist nature, that it is unthinkable in our time, that it is a return to old-time colonial brigandage. But nonetheless, it is being discussed quite seriously.

[Andrianov] The events in the Persian Gulf, at first sight, have no direct relation to what is happening in the countries of West Europe.

[Nekrasov] Yes. And the West as a whole, I would say.

Schmidt Visit

[Andrianov] Yes, very likely the West as a whole, that's true. And well, the recent visits made by FRG Chancellor Schmidt, in particular--he stopped in London, and Paris and then set off to Washington--they show that this link is definitely and clearly visible. Is that not the case, Vadim Nikolayevich?

[Nekrasov] Quite correct, although during Schmidt's visits and during the meetings with his colleagues in the leading capitalist countries, these questions were discussed on a wider plane than merely within the context of the regional problem of the Near and Middle East. On the whole, the discussions were about relations among the Western allies which, as you know, were placed under great stress last spring and summer when the contradictions among them came to a head.

I will dwell first on the West German chancellor's transatlantic trip. He went there with a very fixed goal in mind, and all the Western press wrote about this: to find out the position which the new U.S. administration would adopt and to make clear, even at this early stage, the FRG's stance in particular, and that of the West European allies of the United States in NATO in general, in connection with possible steps to be taken by the future administration on such problems as war and peace, detente, the arms race and so forth. Schimdt evidently undertook this trip not only in order to speak on his own behalf but also on behalf of the other allies.

And on the eve of this trip to Washington the West German newspaper GENERAL-ANZEIGER wrote with full justification: The chancellor is setting out on his visit backed by Britain's and France's broad concurrence of views on the very important foreign policy questions.

The shadow of the aggravation of the contradictions between Washington and its West European allies, which occurred in the last few months of this year and of which I have already spoken, was clearly apparent during his meetings with Giscard d'Estaing, and Margaret Thatcher. Let us recall what the situation was then: Washington was expecting its NATO allies to support unconditionally Carter's aggressive, even adventuristic foreign political course. It was a course that was directed at aggravating relations with the Soviet Union, at imposing a moratorium on contacts and, as the press was then saying, at burying detente in Europe. But the U.S. allies, above all France and West Germany, did not fall in with Washington. They are interested in detente and need economic ties with the Soviet Union, especially now with the Western economy in a state of crisis.

In general, the allies considered Washington's stance to be out of keeping with their national interests. This led to a certain rapprochement between Paris and Bonn in which even London, despite all its reservations, found it expedient to join in the fall.

[Andrianov] I would like to break in here, Vadim Nikolayevich. LES ECHOS, the paper of French business circles, wrote on the eve of the chancellor's trip to America: It would seem that London and Bonn adhere to the view that West Europe should seek to develop its own united diplomatic lines. This would seem to confirm what you are saying. But that very same paper also wrote: It is by no means clear however if the new U.S. administration will adopt itself to this line.

[Nekrasov] We should not labor under any delusions here. Washington is influenced by a whole number of factors; first of all, there is its general economic and particularly its military authority in the Western world which is still extremely important; second, the bourgeoisie's class solidarity in the face of the successes of real socialism and the national liberation movements, and third and finally, Bonn's ambivalent position, so to speak, on a number of questions. Remember, Bonn adopted a very active stance on the plans for deploying the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missile systems in West Europe, supporting them energetically.

[Volskiy] Vadim Nikolayevich, I would like to return to our unfinished discussion about the effect which the situation in the Persian Gulf is having on relations between the Western allies, above all between West Europe and the United States. Of course, not everything is stated openly, nor is everything published in communiques or in the press. But all these events are influencing relations between the United States and West Europe. There can be no doubt about this. Moreover the influence is one that brings to the fore the contradictions between them. In particular, these contradictions manifest themselves above all in the struggle between the financial and industrial groups for control over the natural resources of the developing countries and the countries of the Persian Gulf. The following calculation may be perceived among certain financial circles of the U.S. allies: Why not allow Washington to become more deeply enmeshed in its adventuristic actions in the Middle East, waste money on these actions and this might loosen its grip on the international financial market? And this shows whole selfishness of the partnership within NATO and between the big capitalist countries in general.

I think these interimperialist contradictions also emerge in the Western countries' attitude to China, which is now opening wide its doors to foreign capital. Of course, I think at the moment China is experiencing domestic political events which are of greater interest to the Western world. Is that not so, Boris Vasilyevich?

Trial of Gang of Four

[Andrianov] Yes, as you know a trial began in China this week. On trial are the so-called counterrevolutionary groupings of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. Ten people, five civilians and five military personnel, are in court. The first five include the famous gang of four led by Jiang Qing, Mao's widow and Chan Boda, Mao Zedong's former personal secretary and editor of his notorious works. The second five are prominent military leaders and the most important figure among them is Huang Yongsheng, who headed the General Staff of the Chinese Army during the last few years of Lin Biao's period in office as the PRC defense minister. The court is sitting in camera. Only specially chosen representatives, as official Beijing calls them, have been admitted to the trial. There are 800 of them. Itis not clear who chose them and whom they represent. But obviously they are just extras in the political drama now being played on the Beijing stage.

[Volskiy] The West describes the Beijing trial as a grand political show. And many are asking themselves why they took so long over this trial. If we are to go by Chinese sources, then the gang of four was arrested over 4 years ago on 7 October 1976. And the military group even earlier--over 9 years ago, I think.

[Andrianov] I think that there are not many people who can give a brief answer to this question. The question of trying the military personnel who were involved in the affair of the mysterious disappearance of Lin Biao never arose at all in public during Mao Zedong's life. Neither did it arise in the first period after the gang of four's physical isolation. Indeed, the trial of the four devils, as Jiang Qing's gang is known in China, was not discussed. It was not discussed while Deng Xiaoping was falling out of favor and while Hua Guofeng was desperately striving for political authority making himself out to be that person who had saved the country from that gang of four. And yet he himself had only recently been part of this same group. There were also other figures in the Beijing ruling circles who were tainted as a result of their ties with the Jiang Qing group. They had sat out in relative calm the period of the Cultural Revolution and had preserved their prominent posts thanks to their acquiescence to Mao Zedong's adventures and to the schemes of the gang of four, which had been fostered and protected by the Great Helmsman. It would hardly have been in the interests of such figures to stage a trial against Jiang Qing and her closest accomplices. In addition, quite a few of those promoted by the Cultural Revolution were elevated to the ruling Olympus of Beijing. And they really had no cause whatever to wash their dirty linen in public, as they say. This is also why even when Deng Xiaoping managed to jump out of the whirlpool of political disgrace for the last time, the fate of the gang of four continued to be a secret of the court of Beijing. And this, it must be assumed, was a result of the clashes within Beijing's ruling elite. For the trial which has just begun in the Chinese capital is undoubtedly a personification of the latest stage of the continuous upheavals which take place among China's ruling circles. It represents, if you like, a kind of landmark signifying the end of one of the periods of continuous power struggle, a struggle that has gone on nonstop for 2 decades. And this behind-the-scenes struggle is being waged in keeping with all the rules of the refined intrigues which were woven at the courts of the former Chinese emperors. The times have changed of course but the customs, as we can see, have not.

The trial of the four and the others has several aspects in my view. We have only just been speaking about one of these aspects. This is the struggle for power in the camp of the present political heirs of Mao Zedong. In this connection, experienced observers are inclined to think that China's strong man, Deng Xiaoping, intends to use the trial to compromise his opponents in the Beijing leadership, those who advanced during the Cultural Revolution and who still hold leading posts. These also include Hua Guofeng, the present chairman of the CCP Central Committee. I consider that the second aspect of the trial of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing group is that this court trial is to perform a particular type of role--a shot being fired from a starting pistol which will give the signal for the start of a general campaign of struggle against supporters of the accused in the provinces.

In order to back up this thought I would like to refer to the paper RENMIN RIBAO. This organ of the CCP Central Committee, in its edition dated 15 November, warned that further postponement of the trial might raise hopes in the hearts of the supporters of the two counterrevolutionary groups that they might again seize power. At the same time, the paper noted that in China there exists a broad secret service network which was planted in its time by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing. This has been said, one must assume, quite definitely and sufficiently clearly.

[Volskiy] Well, here is another thing that has been said in the Western press. There are, of course, very many things that have been said about the trial in Beijing. I want to quote one of these--the French paper LE MATIN says: However paradoxical it is, this whole thing is about a trial in which Mao Zedong is taking part. He still figures in the trial as a victim of the gang of four.

In any event this is precisely the version that Hua Guofeng presented during one of his speeches in August of this year. In this speech he tried in every way to shield Mao Zedong alleging that the deceased Great Helmsman was not involved in the crimes which were committed during the period of the notorious Cultural Revolution. All the blame was put on the four devils. In a nutshell, the wise and great Mao was being presented in the role of a kind of simpleton whom the devils twisted round their little fingers. And indeed, in the indictment there is no mention at all about the responsibility of Mao Zedong for the Cultural Revolution. His connections with the two counterrevolutionary groups are not mentioned. And this means that during the trial Mao Zedong will be assiduously shielded from possible attacks by the accused, from attacks which no one can exclude. After all, as the New York TIMES claimed, Jiang Qing, during the preparations for the trial, told her procurators: Before you plan to hit the dog, you should first think about the owner.

[Volskiy] The Japanese MAINICHI, in assessing the situation which is coming about in connection with trial, said in an editorial not so long ago that the Cultural Revolution in China without any shadow of a doubt represented a power struggle which was begun on the initiative of Mao Zedong.

[Andrianov] This is a historical factor from which one can hardly seriously wriggle out. It was precisely Mao Zedong who was the organizer and inspirer of the political campaign of the Cultural Revolution as it was called. It was Mao himself who gave the command to open fire on the headquarters, that is organs of party and state authority. It was none other than he who staked his money on the hordes of red guards, headed them and directed the activities of these red guards who, on his personal orders, dealt with all those not to the liking of the Great Helmsman. It was he, Mao Zedong, who at that time was personally in charge of the helm and it was he who was the main perpetrator of all the misfortunes and disasters which befell China during the distressing times of the Cultural Revolution which gave birth both to the Jiang Qing clique and to favorites like her.

Being aware of the precarious nature of their position in defense of the noninvolvement of Mao Zedong in the crimes of the Cultural Revolution, the trial organizers decided that the political and ideological mistakes of the accused would not be examined at the trial but only their crimes. The defendants are accused, in particular, of persecuting 727,000 and destroying more than 34,000 Chinese although, as is well known, the present Chinese leaders have admitted that not less than 100 million people suffered during the years of the Cultural Revolution and 400,000 lost their lives. On whose conscience are these victims? In this connection the same paper MAINICHI thinks that the present trial has no sense if it limits itself to heaping the blame for, if I may be allowed to say so, the mistakes of the Cultural Revolution only on the accused.

[Volskiy] Yes, but nevertheless the blame for the tragedy of the Cultural Revolution is being shifted only onto the so-called counterrevolutionary groups, the members of which included some of the closest supporters and active executors of the will of Mao Zedong. Everyone in China knows this. Yes. And since this is known, in order to make things more convincing an attempt is now being made to incriminate the accused with allegations of organizing various kinds of plots or even of trying to assassinate Mao. Yes?

[Andrianov] The calculations here, from Beijing's point of view, is of course cunning at first sight. In other words, if the accused wanted to kill Mao himself it means that he was not to their liking, that he was in the way. Therefore Mao could not have been in league with them, could not have acted in concert with them. However, such cunningness can be easily seen through. Surely Jiang Qing and those supporting her would not set about hacking away at the branch on which they were placed so firmly and safely.

[Nekrasov] I would like to turn your attention to another aspect of the present trial in Beijing. One gets the impression, Boris Vasilyevich, that the present Chinese leaders want to conduct the court examination in such a way that these leaders, above all Deng of course, might, as the saying goes, wash their hands in connection with the failure of Maoist policy in the sphere of the economy.

[Volskiy] To dissociate themselves from them.

[Nekrasov] Yes, in connection with the economic catastrophe into which the country was drawn in the mid 1970's as a result of the crimes committed under the flag of the Cultural Revolution.

[Andrianov] Those in Beijing want, of course, to try to create the impression with the help of the trial that the darkest period of modern Chinese history is over. The Beijing leaders need this for they are interested in dissociating themselves, at least outwardly, from the extremities which Maoism gave rise to, from those extremities which discredited Maoism both inside and outside China. However, it is doubtful whether their calculations will be borne out. After all, what they want in essence at this trial is to shield Maoism and to save it from the harsh and merciless judgment of the Chinese people. They need this inasmuch as the fundamental principles of Maoism have been taken over by the present political heirs of Mao Zedong. Great Khan chauvinism, hegemonism, anti-Sovietism and an aggressive policy representing a threat to the peace and security of peoples--all this has been retained in Beijing's arsenal and all this continues to determine the course of the home and foreign policy of the Chinese leadership. This is why the present trial is of a closed kind. The organizers of the trial are frankly scared of broad publicity being given to many court secrets of the present-day Chinese Mandarins. But all the same, regardless of the will of the trial organizers in Beijing, the trial will not only throw some light on the dark period in the history of the Chinese people but will inevitably show yet again all the unsightly essence of Maoism, its threat to the fates of peace and progress. This is why the time will come when sentence will be passed on Maoism by the unbiased and harsh court of history. On this we end our meeting at the round table today. Thank you for your attention, dear comrade listeners, goodbye and all the best to you.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS UN RESOLUTION

LD221304 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 22 Nov, TASS--The U.S. and Chinese-imposed discussion of the far-fetched "Afghan issue" by the world community is an act of direct interference in the domestic affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and a gross violation of principles laid down in the U.N. Charter, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost told a press conference at the U.N. headquarters. He is leading the Afghan delegation at the 35th session of the U.N. General Assembly here. He said his country categorically rejected the resolution adopted under the pressure of imperialist and hegemonistic forces, and was not going to take it into account.

The charges put forward by Washington, Beijing and their allies that the situation in Afghanistan allegedly threatened peace and security, are absolutely groundless, the minister said.

Democratic Afghanistan respects the U.N. Charter and its policy is fully in line with generally accepted norms of international law, Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out. Afghanistan is an object of continued aggressive actions on the part of international imperialism and reaction which use the adjacent part of Pakistani territory as their basic bridgehead.

There is unrefutable evidence that imperialists and hegemonists have long started plotting their conspiracy to frustrate the further development of the Afghan revolution. Now they are trying to teach our people what social structure they should choose and what kind of government they should have. But the people of Afghanistan have long decided their destiny. For many years, the leader of the DRA delegation said in this context, they have led uninterrupted and hard struggle against feudal, anti-democratic and despotic regimes. Babrak Karmal, the leader of Afghanistan, was one of the most active participants in that struggle. Shah Mohammad Dost said that the Afghans were determined to defend the Afghan revolution and motherland to the last drop of blood.

There is a limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan at the request of its government to assist the country in repelling outside aggression, the foreign minister explained. As soon as the threat is removed the contingent will be immediately withdrawn. The minister stressed that the Afghan Government was interested in the sooner return of all refugees to Afghanistan. Unfortunately, however, many of them have been hired to become mercenary bandits and murderers whom enemies of the Afghan people knock together into counter-revolutionary bands.

The situation in Afghanistan is coming to normal, Shah Mohammad Dost said in conclusion. The government plans are being carried out and the economic and social development is going on and at an accelerated rate.

U.S., PRC PRESSURE BEHIND UN RESOLUTION ON DRA

LD221330 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] The UN General Assembly has completed the discussion of the so-called Afghan question. Vladimir Korotkov comments:

Under U.S. and Chinese pressure the assembly has adopted a resolution that distorts the situation in Afghanistan and poses open interference in the country's internal affairs. As a result of the massive campaign of slander and misinformation, the Western media have succeeded in creating a false impression on the events in Afghanistan, and in enabling the enemies of the Afghan people to use the United Nations for their own purposes.

The United States, China and their allies need the resolution issued by the UN General Assembly as a cover for their undeclared war against the Afghan people they have been waging since May 1978. That is since the victory of the April revolution in Afghanistan. Here are the facts: According to Europe's media, the Central Intelligence Agency began to organize, arm and train counterrevolutionary bands in Pakistan for infiltrating the Afghan territory at President Carter's personal order. As for China, it has turned its 74-km border with Afghanistan into a source of continuous tension and provocations against Afghan northern provinces. Currently the Pakistani territory harbors an estimated 30 military bases and 50 strongholds where 5,000 mercenaries are trained. Bands monitored by American, China and Pakistani instructors infiltrate Afghanistan for robbing and killing civilians, driving away their livestock and burning their crops, schools and entire villages.

And what were the goals of this undeclared war against the Afghan people? The United States hoped to reinstate in Afghanistan a regime suitable to it and compensate for the loss of its positions in Iran. China hoped to annex a considerable part of the Afghan territory. When the scale of the outside aggression took on particularly dangerous dimensions the Soviet Union could not fail to meet the Afghan Government's repeated requests and send a limited contingent of its troops for protecting the Afghan borders against interventions. This action, carried out on the basis of the UN Charter and the Soviet-Afghan friendship and cooperation treaty, spoiled the aggressor's game. The Afghan army supported by the population crushed the mercenary bands and the country began to enjoy tranquillity and the benefits of peaceful life.

This is what upsets the inspirers of aggression. The Afghan Government displayed good will by putting forward on 14 May a constructive program of political settlement of the Afghan situation. The program provides for talks with neighboring countries and for a withdrawal of the Soviet military contingent subject to the elimination of the outside threat and to corresponding guarantees to be given by the United States and the Soviet Union. However, neither the United States nor Pakistan or China have bothered to give an answer to these proposals.

The Soviet Union supports the Afghan Government's initiatives that promote political settlement in the region. It is high time for those who still have illusions as to the possibility of restoring the old order of things in Afghanistan to realise that the country will never turn into another Chile.

SOVIET PEACE INITIATIVES MEET WITH BROAD UN SUPPORT

LD211918 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] New York, 21 Nov, TASS--The Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, are meeting with broad support from an overwhelming majority of delegations at the current 35th General Assembly session here. A fresh indication of this support was the adoption by the First Committee (political and security matters, including disarmament) of a series of resolutions on a number of major issues relating to disarmament.

Nuclear weapons pose a most serious threat to the survival of mankind, says one of the resolutions adopted by the committee. Therefore, it is necessary to begin nuclear disarmament and complete elimination of nuclear weapons as soon as possible. This document, which was co-sponsored by the USSR, stresses the need for stepping up efforts to begin, as a matter of urgency, talks with the participation of all states possessing nuclear weapons on the question of stopping the nuclear arms race and on nuclear disarmament. The sponsors of the resolution urged the Disarmament Committee to discuss the question of setting up a special working group. It is indicative that 105 delegations voted for this resolution and nly NATO countries and Israel were against it.

One indication of the exceedingly great attention given by session participants to the problem of nuclear disarmament was the adoption by the committee of a resolution on nuclear weapons of all types. This document specifies proposals for the character of work to be done by a special working group (of Disarmament Committee) for stopping the nuclear arms race and for nuclear disarmament. Characteristically, only three delegations--the USA, Britain and France--voted against this resolution.

Motivating his vote, Viktor Israelyan of the Soviet Union stressed again that the Soviet Union is interested in the earliest beginning of practical work in the Disarmament Committee on the top-priority problem of disarmament, that of stopping the nuclear arms race and achieving nuclear disarmament. "The establishment within the Disarmament Committee of a special working group with clearly specified mandate would be, in our opinion, in the interests of the work in hand," he said.

The committee again supported the earlier Soviet proposal for non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of states where there are no such weapons now.

U.S., CANADIAN CSCE DELEGATES RESORT TO 'CHEAP PROPAGANDA'

LD220054 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 21 Nov, TASS--TASS special correspondents Vladimir Goncharov, Anatoliy Medvedenko and Sergey Muravyov report: The discussion of the so-called "third basket", i.e. questions of humanitarian cooperation, began at the Madrid meeting today.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. But, as it became known, representatives of the United States and Canada again tried to have cheap propaganda and demagogy in place of businesslike discussion on these important issues.

The speech, made by the head of the American delegation Griffin Bell was actually harping on the same propaganda tune. He defended the so-called "dissidents" who moved to the West from socialist countries, and tried to justify subversive radio propaganda against socialist countries. The American diplomat "enriched" the theory of international relations with "discoveries", alleging that events in Afghanistan are not the matter of the Afghan people alone, and that laws existing in that or other country are not the internal matter of that state.

And, as it already happened at the Madrid meeting, having addresssed the closed-door meeting, the American delegate made his speech public, by arranging a press-conference. But, in the opinion of many observers, effect was quite opposite to that those who arranged the press-conference expected. Thus, Bell was asked why speaking at length of human rights in other countries, he did not mention a single word about violations of human rights in the United States itself, though the whole world knows of facts of outrage, humiliation and persecution against black-skinned Americans, Indians, Mexican immigrant workers, etc., the keeping in jails of "thousands of political prisoners", about which former U.S. Representative at the UN Andrew Young spoke.

Griffin Bell did not give a somewhat convincing answer--either to this question or to the question why the United States of America did not join a big number of international agreements, treaties and conventions in the sphere of defence of human rights.

Much could be achieved at the Madrid meeting in the important sphere of humanitarian cooperation, if "third basket questions" are approached in accordance with the Final Act of the all-European conference, i.e. if one respects every country's right to adopt its laws and to establish its administrative rules, if one fosters mutual trust and sentiments of goodwill between peoples. The representatives of socialist countries proceed exactly from this, explaining their stand in this issue, saying how much has been done by the socialist states for the development of cooperation in the humanitarian sphere.

Talking to a group of journalists, head of the Soviet delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Leonid Ilichev on Thursday dwelt in detail on how human rights are ensured and guaranteed in the Soviet Union. This is one of the main tasks of the Soviet state and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The Soviet representative pointed out that the citizens of the USSR enjoy real and broad rights, that the Soviet state, honouring its obligations, took special steps in putting its domestic legislation more in conformity with the Final Act, other international agreements and treaties.

After the talk Leonid Ilichev expressed the hope that its contents would be interpreted in an objective way. Certainly the remark was made not at all accidentally. On looking through Western press reports on the progress of the Madrid meeting, one can see that the current events and the stands of socialist countries are frequently interpreted in a distorted way.

The representatives of socialist countries are doing their utmost to see to it that in accordance with the Final Act of the Helsinki forum a businesslike approach should prevail in Madrid over demagogic low-quality propaganda manoeuvres, so that concrete accords be reached, accords that would advance Europe forward along the lines of detente and cooperation.

VOLSKIY NOTES 'SINISTER' LOOK TO GULF BUILDUP

LD211043 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 46, 14 Nov 80 pp 10-11

[D. Volskiy article under the rubric "The Persian Gulf": "Dreams and Reality"]

[Excerpts] "The United States has at present concentrated in the Persian Gulf naval forces superior in might to all that existed there before and during the current crisis," U.S. Secretary of State E. Muskie stated in late October.

In the turbid haze of the Gulf and nearby you can see the silhouettes of nearly 40 American warships. Flotillas have set off for the Gulf from both sides--from the Indian Ocean and from the Mediterranean. That is how Washington reacted to the Iraqi-Iranian military conflict, which is being used, as one Western observer puts it, "as a crack through which to penetrate the Persian Gulf."

However, it is clear that the wider the crack, the easier it is to pass through it. A "prolonged war," the "possibility of escalation"--such headlines have appeared in the Western newspapers recently. Is this by chance? In any case, the battles, particularly in the southern sector of the front, in the oil-rich Iranian Province of Khuzestan, are continuing unabated. Deaths on both sides number thousands and the economic damage is particularly great. "Iran will not be able to export oil for at least 3-4 years. It will take tens of billions of dollars to restore the war-ravaged oil industry." The West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote in early November. "Iraq's oil industry," the newspaper goes on, "it in approximately the same state. It is expected that the ending of oil exports from Iran and Iraq will sooner or later affect supplies in the United States, Western Europe and Japan." TIME magazine does not even rule out a "panic" on the oil market, the closure of the Strait of Hormuz and the trebling of oil prices--to over $100 a barrel. In the magazine's words, that is a "terrible dream," and the United States, it says, is striving to prevent it from "becoming a reality."

Now it appears that an armored strike force consisting of naval, air and ground forces is not enough. Military observer D. Middleton, citing anonymous "Defense Department analysts," asserted in the New York TIMES on 8 November that "more effective facilities will have to be envisaged" and that what is needed is "not individual sites whose utilization depends on the mood of the governments whose territory they are located on, but ground bases used by American forces on a more long-term, stable basis." According to these "analysts" the "priority problem is control of the Persian Gulf," since that region is threatened--well, of course!--with "invasion--political or military--by the Soviet Union."

The "Soviet threat" specter is evoked for quite definite purposes. It is needed in order to justify a strike against the peoples of the Middle East region. Let us agree on the facts. In mid-November it is planned to hold maneuvers involving units of the Rapid Deployment Force which have been shipped to Egypt. Rumors have started that a new anti-Iranian action is being prepared under the pretext of "rescuing the hostages."

And this is what TIME writes: "The Persian Gulf countries are afraid that the United States might try to occupy the oilfields." At first sight such an overtly colonialist operation seems inconceivable in our day. But there are people who have substantiated it and elaborated on it in the most serious way. Among them, for instance, is American, Professor Robert Tucker. In 1975 he published an article in the journal COMMENTARY setting up a "rational basis" for the "possibility of an American occupation of the oilfields." R. Tucker is not just a professor now. He has become an adviser on foreign policy to President-elect R. Reagan.

Whether or not his views have changed over the last 5 years, such projects surprise nobody in American ruling circles. They arise from the "war for resources" concept which has become widespread recently--the United States is allegedly forced to wage such a war all over the world, and above all in the Persian Gulf and in southern Africa. A special white paper published recently by an American "private organization" is devoted to instilling this concept. It authors call for the expansion of the same old "military presence" in zones rich in scarce raw materials, for the creation of a global system of military alliances which would guarantee U.S. control over raw materials sources, the preparation of interventionist actions, and in essence the revival of colonialist policy in its most direct, flagrant form.

The formation of an armored strike force in the Persian Gulf looks particularly sinister in the light of such sentiments and calls. And the attempt to set it in motion for the sake of "occupying the oilfields" is not such a fantastic idea as that. TIME enumerated a number of situations which could serve as a pretext for such an attempt, the first among them being a "crisis of a local nature." It is not hard to see exactly what crisis they had in mind at the time when conflict was breaking out between Iraq and Iran.

But let us recall the "terrible dream" which came to the magazine's editors as a result of that war. Even that might prove to be a harmless daydream compared with the possible consequences of imperialist ventures.

It is not surprising that realistically minded people in the West realize the tremendously dangerous nature of such ventures. After all, who can seriously expect the sons of those who launched the liberation struggle in the Near and Middle East a quarter of a century ago to become reconciled to the return of the colonialists? The new generation will replenish the ranks of fighters for independence and progress. Their ranks are swelling rapidly, and this speed is giving rise to its own complexities and problems. But in general as political experience is acquired and education develops, national and also social self-awareness grows. At times anti-American sentiments take on extremely acute forms. In this situation neither diplomatic Machiavellianism nor a ranger's skill will help. And it is understandable why even a top-ranking general in the Rapid Deployment Force, General Warner, unlike his commander, believes that "the United States faces the possibility of losing thousands of servicemen in a vain attempt to defend (read: occupy--D.V.) the Near Eastern oil deposits."

But the danger is great. It must be hoped that awareness of that danger and an understanding of the totality of fundamental goals and tasks will promote the settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran. The sooner the better, both for those countries' own peoples and for world peace.

SENATOR JACKSON'S COMMENTS ON USSR-SYRIA TREATY VIEWED

LD240949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer S. Kondrashov "Rejoinder": "Turning His Back on the Facts"]

[Text] It has long been known that the advocates of the "military-industrial complex" like to color white black and black white when painting the gigantic "Soviet military threat" screen behind which U.S. military preparations are rapidly gathering speed. In the fifties the McCarthyists use to find "Reds" under every American bed. Now the hawks are trying to read the aforementioned threat into and between the lines of virtually every interstate document signed by the Soviet Union. Read it where it is not, of course.

We do not want to go too far back for examples, so let us take Senator Henry Jackson's most recent appearance on the Sunday CBS TV program 'Face the Nation.' His chosen target was the Soviet-Syrian friendship and cooperation treaty. [paragraph continues]

And here is how he tried to scare his audience: "It cannot be ruled out that the Soviet Union has acquired the right of direct access to Syria and the right to transfer a significant military force to the country, which creates a direct threat to the security (?!) of Israel. It will also be part of an overall plan (!), which has already been started (!!), to encircle (!!!) the oil-producing regions of the Persian Gulf."

The senator does not have and cannot have any concrete data to confirm his apocalyptic picture, which, naturally, culminates in the prophecy that the Western countries, including the United States, cannot "survive" in conditions of a total halt to the flow of Near East oil. The entire edifice of his staggering deductions is founded on a single premise--"it cannot be ruled out...." And we say to him that almost anything "cannot be ruled out" when one's imagination runs riot, an imagination, moreover, that has long been cultivated in a special manner and in a very definite direction. But if we want to be realistic we must not rule out but take into account the facts, the following, for example.

Fact number one is that in the international plane the Soviet-Syrian treaty is designed to help normalize the situation in the Near East. It is a treaty in the name of genuine and just peace, not in the name of war, as its every letter and its entire spirit confirm. Quite recently, at the ratification of the Soviet-Syrian treaty, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed: "The treaty contains not a trace of a threat to other countries or intention to infringe on their interests."

Fact number two is that it is Israel, with U.S. help, that is posing a "direct threat to the security" of Syria, not vice versa. Israel seized a section of Syrian territory--the Golan Heights--has kept it for 13 years and, moreover, the question of annexing it is currently being discussed in the Israeli parliament. According to the overwhelming majority of countries in the international community, Israel is behaving like an aggressor. Yet according to the logic of American politicians like Jackson, this state has the right to "defend" its security by seizing and keeping neighboring Arab states' territories. Incidentally, it is precisely this "logic"--which contradicts the facts and international law and has no future--that the American-Israel-Egyptian accords within the Camp David framework are trying to impose on the Near East.

Fact number three concerns what Jackson calls the "overall plan...to encircle the oil-producing regions of the Persian Gulf." You only have to read news reports about American aircraft carrier formations on the approaches to the Persian Gulf, about new American agreements on military bases in Oman, Somalia and Kenya, about American aircraft in Saudi Arabia and about American landing forces training on Egyptian territory to realize--on the basis of facts, not fabrications--who has the "overall plan," what kind of plan it is and who is encircling what.

On the TV screen, if you believe the program's title, Senator Jackson was "facing the nation." Yet he managed to turn his back on the facts. Not for the first time, by any means.

PYATKO COMMENTS ON INCREASED DEFENSE BUDGET

LD232130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The U.S. Senate has approved a record Pentagon military budget. Our correspondent Yevgeniy Pyatko reports from New York:

Seventy-three senators to one--that was the result of the voting on the draft bill of the military budget for the current financial year in the Senate. The overall sum of the new budget is $161.1 billion, which is nearly 23 billion more than last year.

Never before in the country's history, either in peace or wartime, as the Defense Department received such liberal wealth from the legislators. The sharp increase in military allocations is being explained here by extra costs in maintaining both military personnel and military equipment. However, the clauses of the budget tell a different story. The astronomical sums have been allotted to the Pentagon not to pay for fuel but to develop and create new types of deadly weapons.

Local observers are noting that the approval by the supreme legislative body of the new military budget is a direct continuation of the bellicose tone of the speeches during this year's election campaign. The fact that the new budget was approved precisely during the transition period of power from the Democratic administration to the Republican is also very noteworthy. This is causing grave fears that such a high ceiling of military spending may in the future, when there will be a new president in the White House, turn out to be the basis of a further build-up of deadly weapons.

PRESIDENT CARTER, CHANCELLOR SCHMIDT HOLD TALKS

LD211802 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 21 Nov, TASS--President J. Carter had a White House meeting with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Thursday to discuss foreign policy and energy problems. Speaking before pressmen after the meeting J. Carter did not go beyond mentioning a "common approach" of the two countries to major international problems and "common aims" of the USA and the FRG in the foreign policy field. H. Schmidt, for his part, also preferred not to go into the detail of the talks and only reaffirmed the "inviolability" of friendship between the two countries.

Political observers believe that these vague formulas were intended to conceal the existing differences between the two sides on a number of major issues. As is said by the New York TIMES, the FRG chancellor's visit to the USA took place at a time when the allies on both sides of the Atlantic found themselves separated by a disconcerting and ever widening gap of differences. ASSOCIATED PRESS says in this connection that the joint communique published after the meeting between J. Carter and H. Schmidt says nothing about the United States' demand for a three-percent increase in the FRG's military spending, with inflation taken into account, to which Bonn objects.

Difficulties in relations between the USA and the FRG, the Washington POST writes, are both short-term and long-term in character...West Germany's position is so important, the newspaper says, that if Bonn fails to keep its original promise to increase its defence spending by three percent there will be still lesser chances of persuading such countries as the Netherlands, Belgium and Denmark to do so.

Moreover, the newspaper says, West European countries, the FRG included, received with obvious displeasure the turn taken by the Carter administration toward increasing international tension and confrontation with the Soviet Union.

M. Hettler, the Washington POST commentator, says that the FRG together with other West European countries is trying hard to preserve its relations with Moscow.

Bonn, 21 Nov, TASS--The newspaper KOELNER STADT-ANZEIGER writes today that the chancellor "invariably underlined the need for maintaining East-West cooperation as well as the need for close partnership between Europe and America at the present critical phase of international relations...the chancellor warned against the danger of an arms race."

In the opinion of WESTDEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE, Helmut Schmidt actively used his visit to the United States for "establishing partnership with President-elect Ronald Reagan."

BRZEZINSKI'S SUGGESTIONS FOR MIDEAST STRATEGY IN EIGHTIES HIT

LD240815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "ironic notes" from V. Ganshin's "World Today" feature: "The Hawk Screeches as the Curtain Falls"]

[Text] While the new U.S. President-elect R. Reagan is busy picking his team, the current President's National Security Adviser Z. Brzezinski continues to terrorize all and sundry with the "Soviet threat" allegedly hanging over the Persian Gulf and the Near East.

Concerning Iran's four demands which form the basis of the solution of the American hostages issue, Brzezinski has made a kind of political bequest to the next White House administration. In it he urged Americans in the eighties "to make constant efforts to safeguard the security of the strategic Near East region."

In particular he stated that one of Iran's demands--on noninterference in its internal affairs--is "incompatible with overall American policy vis-a-vis that region." According to him, the United States has been concerned solely with ensuring "Iran's national integrity and independence."

Why, remember that the American "good works" include helping the former shah to annihilate the opposition in the country, supplying him with weapons, carrying out the abortive military action to free the hostages and much more. Brzezinski might be a past master at the art of hypocrisy but he cannot pretend that the screech of a hawk is the cooing of a dove.

STURUA VIEWS COMPLEXION OF POSTELECTION CONGRESS

LD211549 Moscow IZVESTIYA In Russian 18 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent M. Sturua dispatch under the rubric "Postelection United States": "On Capitol Hill Today"]

[Excerpts] Washington--It happened on the very eve of the U.S. elections. A considerable part of Senator Ribicoff's renowned collection of donkeys (the donkey is the Democratic Party symbol) were stolen from his Capitol Hill office. The unknown thief clearly had taste. He took the most valuable and highly artistic exhibits, disregarding the insignificant ones.

The theft from Ribicoff's office proved also to be symbolic in the sense that the most "valuable"--in this case the most influential--liberal Democrats, including Bayh, Nelson, Culver, McGovern and Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, were kicked out of the Senate. It should be stressed that these and other qualitative changes on Capitol Hill were no less if not more important than the purely quantitative changes. Not only was there a swing in Congress from the Democrats to the Republicans, there was also a swing to the right--from liberalism to a conservative ideology. Many local commentators believe that this was the main result of the 4 November elections and that this was even more important than Reagan's victory over Carter.

"The swing in the Senate is more serious than the changes in the White House," the Washington POST writes, for example. In the words of Senator Baker who, in the new, 97th U.S. Congress, will now be leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, if the White House election was a "landslide" (a political term signifying an overwhelming victory or defeat), the elections to Congress were a political earthquake.

After all, not only has the Congress as a whole swung from the Democrats to the Republicans and not only have the surviving Democrats become even more conservative, among the Republicans themselves there has also been a clear swing to the right. Here are just a few examples. [paragraph continues]

New York State will not be represented by the liberal Javits but by the conservative D'Amato. In Oklahoma, the "born again" Catholic Nichols, who is supported by the so-called "moral majority," has gotten into the Senate while retired General Denton, who took part in the aggression in Vietnam (he was held captive for 7.5 years), won in Alabama.

Denton's political complexion is evidenced by the following fact. Speaking repeatedly on radio and television, he urged the spurring on of the arms race, asserting provocatively that "never since George Washington walked barefoot around Valley Forge have our armed forces been in such bad shape." Similar "elephants" (or "mammoths" as the most rightwing Republicans are called) fill many seats in the House of Representatives too.

What will the new set of legislators bring the country? The representatives of big monopoly capital on Capitol Hill, and primarily the representatives of the military-industrial complex, make no secret of the fact that under their rule the 97th U.S. Congress will conduct an even more intensive arms race and an even more intensive attack on the working people's living standard and democratic rights. The "three commandments" proclaimed by the new Republican administration--a record Pentagon budget, a 30 percent tax cut and a balanced national budget--suffer from irreconcilable incompatibility. It is not difficult to guess at the expense of what and whom the Republicans will try to break out from this vicious circle.

Let us begin with domestic policy problems. Hiding behind the flag of the struggle against the "excesses" of the Democrats' federal programs, the Republicans intend taking away from working people those concessions extracted by them since Roosevelt's time and particularly during Johnson's presidency (the social legislation of the so-called "Great Society"). Here are a few "statements of intent" on this score made by the new representatives on the most important Senate committees.

Senator Garn, who replaces Senator Proxmire as chairman of the Housing and Urban Committee, states that he intends to revise the Davis-Bacon act, adopted under labor union pressure, which governs problems of pay and working conditions in federal housing construction. "I will make the labor unions squeal so loud their cries will be heard in heaven," Garn boasts. Wall Street is delighted with Garn, who also promises to "free the banking community from Proxmire's petty carping."

Garn's colleague, Senator Hatch, who is to head the Labor and Human Resources Committee stated that under his chairmanship the committee will "revise" such acts and draft laws as the bill which guarantees young workers a minimum wage, the law on equipment safety and health and certain others won by the labor unions in stubborn struggle against the employers.

In all, the legislatives ventures of a Republican-dominated Congress are directed primarily against the labor unions, black U.S. citizens and the neediest strata of the population. But their situation was not particularly good under the Democrats! Thus a report has recently been published here by the Joint Economic Committee of Congress according to which the social security system will be threatened with bankruptcy in 1-2 years, and will be unable to pay benefits to the old and needy who now number 35 million and promise to reach 47 million in the next 20 years.

Let us now turn to military and foreign policy problems. Despite the fact that the Democrat-dominated 96th Congress gave the Pentagon everything for which it asked, and even a little more, and despite the fact that this Congress will have the dubious honor of holding the record in the sphere of stepping up military budgets, the Republican 97th Congress is literally burning with a desire to beat these "records. "

According to Senator Tower, it is first proposed to "top up" the record $157.5 billion budget already adopted for fiscal 1981 by a further $3 billion. Second, the annual growth in the Pentagon's budget will not come to 4-5 percent, adjusted for inflation, as the Carter administration proposed, but will be 9-13 percent. Even Tower had to admit that this will look like "spurring on the arms race."

Tower further stated that the Republican administration intends to unfreeze production of the neutron bomb for deployment in the European theater and of the Rockwell company's B-1 bomber. The development of the "race track" for the MX ICBM's and the Trident II missiles for submarines will be accelerated and the production of fighter aircraft and naval ships is to exceed considerably the quantative parameters envisaged by the Carter administration.

According to Tower's preliminary estimates, it will require $1,250 billion over 5 years to implement the Pentagon's gigantic military program. The Pentagon's 1985 budget is envisaged at $294 billion, or almost double the present, record one. Tower does not hide his desire to revise the SALT II treaty to make it unilaterally beneficial to the United States. Nor does he hide the fact that the aim of the Republicans' military program is to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

Groupings elated at the success in the 4 November elections are already exerting efforts to consolidate and develop it. Their aim is to complete the capture of Congress using the 1982 mid-term elections for the purpose. The so-called "national committee for conservative political actions" has already earmarked 20 "weak" senators who are to be "steamrolled." There are 17 Democrats, including Kennedy, and 3 Republicans.

The committee chairman, a certain Dolan, cyncically states that this "group of 20" still have a chance of remaining in the capitol on condition that they profess the conservative faith in 1982. The "extremists" have worked out a special 10-point "test" for this. Depending on how the "marked" senators vote on these 10 points they will either fall victim to a rightwing vendetta or will be left in peace. Thus, for example, support for the Panama Canal treaty or for the SALT II treaty automatically includes them in the category of "liberals" and, consequently, of victims.

The Dolan committee plans to allocate $2 million for the implementation of this plan (the committee spent $1.2 million to oust six liberal Democratic senators during the recent elections. The political commentators' general view is that one more defeat for the Democrats in 1982 will hand Congress over entirely to the Republicans, "at least until the beginning of the third millennium."

. . . In our narrative we have dealt exclusively with "hawks," who are the "lame ducks"--a term often used in the U.S. press. "Lame duck" is not an ornithological term but a political one. It arose originally in Britain during the 1830's. At the beginning of this century it also migrated to the U.S. vocabulary. A "lame duck" is a president or congress not reelected but still functioning until his replacement begins to carry out his duties.

Last Wednesday the "lame ducks" on Capitol Hill gathered for their final vigil. The Democrats were in a depressed mood. "We are an endangered species," David Pryor, a Democratic senator from Arkansas, joked glumly. "The rare breeds foundation should take us into their care," Dennis Deconcini, a Democratic senator from Arizona, echoed him. And Senator Nelson handed out a children's book which he wrote 9 years ago. Its title had a surprisingly topical ring: "What Are We To Do With You?"

Yes, the loss of the donkey figures from Senator Ribicoff's collection was truly a prophetic omen.

COMMERCE SECRETARY EXPLAINS OIL PIPE SALE TO USSR

LD191144 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 19 Nov 80

[Text] Washington, 19 Nov, TASS--U.S. Secretary of Commerce Philip Klutznick held on Tuesday a press conference at which he explained the decision of his department to approve a license for exporting to the Soviet Union 200 pipe-layers of Caterpillar Tractor Company for use in building a gas pipeline from West Siberia to Western Europe. He said this decision was taken in accordance with the established American policy of exporting equipment for gas and oil production to the USSR. It should be pointed out, he said, that the U.S. policy is not to contribute toward a reduction of oil and gas production in the Soviet Union since such a reduction would affect the situation in the international oil and gas market.

The secretary of commerce said that pipe layers are not on the list of goods banned for export to the Soviet Union, they have no military application and do not contain advance technology. He stressed, however, that this decision does not mean any change in the American policy of trade sanctions against the Soviet Union.

At the same time a spokesman for the State Department said at the press conference that licenses for supplying oil industry equipment to the Soviet Union by Dresser industries company remain frozen although this question is now under study.

WORK OF LIBERTY, RADIO FREE EUROPE BROADCASTS EXAMINED

LD201418 Vilnius in Lithuanian to North America 0100 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Kazys Bagdonavicius notes on "Present Anticommunism, Its Aims and Methods of Work" described through the work of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe]

[Text] Several articles removing the cloak of secrecy from Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have appeared in the world press. The Polish agent Andrzej Czechowicz, the Czech agent [name indistinct], the Bulgarian agent Kharitan Khristov, and the Soviet journalist Yuriy Marin (?have worked there). They have all brought back many documents proving and extensively describing the criminal, destructive and intelligence work of these stations.

Faced with the indisputable proof, the U.S. Government officially admitted that it was maintaining these stations. Hitherto, it said that these stations were private. But this happened quite recently and for several decades now each new employee at the radio station had to sign the following document, and I quote: The person who has signed below knows that Radio Liberty was established by the Central Intelligence Agency and is functioning from its funds. Disclosure of this information may result in a fine of $10,000 and 10 years' imprisonment.

Thus for nearly 20 years, from 1953 till 1971, the truth was carefully hidden from the United States and from the whole world.

And now, briefly about the initiators of this offspring of the cold war. In 1951 a committee for liberation from communism was formed in America. Later it became the Committee of Radio Liberty. It is interesting that at the beginning this station was called much more openly, and without any pretext, liberation. This was its name at that time. Later the heads of U.S. intelligence decided that such a name was not very inventive; it smelled of interference in other people's affairs. Thus this offspring has acquired the new name, much more attractive and romantic, of Liberty. Radio Free Europe started work at roughly the same time. Both stations at once divided the burden of their work [passage indistinct].

As we know, theater always starts from the cloakroom, and a radio broadcast starts from a musical (?introduction). What melody does Radio Liberty use to attract us? It is difficult to say something on this but the answer is (?significant). It appears that Liberty starts its broadcasts with a melody which nobody remembers in the Soviet Union--the anthem of the temporary geovernment led by Kerenskiy which only survived for several months. As we see, the very beginning of the broadcasts unequivocally bears witness to the aims of its authors. But it reminds us not only of the anthem, but also of the sad fate of the Kerenskiy government.

And now let us turn to the documents. Kelly, representative of the U.S. radio, Liberation, said the following: The main aim of the radio station is to form [passage indistinct]. Liberation, pretending to be an emigre station, has the opportunity of speaking in the name of the countrymen, criticizing the Soviet system and encouraging the inhabitants to anti-Soviet actions." One could cite more detailed statements of this kind. But this happened a long time ago, some of our listeners may say: now everything has changed, there is no cold war. The United States signed the Helsinki agreement. Both stations serve rapprochement and understanding among people.

What can one say to this? The methods have really changed. Today, the old, openly aggressive and [word indistinct] methods of propaganda have been condemned and are no longer used. More subtle methods are being used now--the so-called objectivism and ideological infiltration thanks to which an independent and constructive thinking will gradually develop among our listeners. Independent from what? From the ideas of socialism, from the teaching of Marxism-Leninism. And constructive because with the aid of these stations our listeners would be able to develop the country in another direction. What direction it is not difficult to guess.

And now let us see what tasks are posed for themselves by the employees of these stations which transmit 3 hours each day, also in Lithuanian. Speaking more precisely, these tasks are not posed by the employees but by their employers, the CIA and Congress. The Sovietologists of these stations endeavor day and night in all languages of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries to prove the following theses: First, [passage indistinct] because the Western model is a million times better. Second, the October Revolution and its results have no universal importance. This is characteristic only of Russia and does not completely suit other states. In other words, do not try to use their experience, it is useless to you. Or: They assert day and night that East European countries are more inclined to follow the Western way of life. Thus the socialist way of life is obviously alien to them. The second conclusion must be made by you yourselves, esteemed listeners of the programs of Liberty and Radio Free Europe. Or: The centralized economic planning does not save the socialist countries from economic crises. So what are the advantages of socialism? Or: Hve not you noticed that socialist economic integration is very inconvenient to East European countries because it stops their progress, places them in a dependent situation. In other words, don't you see that you are being exploited?

But this anti-Soviet song is used in two ways by both stations. For instance, Liberty asserts in broadcasts to the Soviet Union that Polish economic problems will be a burden to the Soviet Union. Free Europe says to the Poles that Polish economic problems are the fault of the Soviet Union. Thus they attempt to bring discord among peoples that have chosen the path of socialism. [Passage indistinct] as an exchange of radio information, as the development of mutual understanding compatible with the Helsinki documents. On the other hand, who in America is familiar with the text of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference? In the United States this document was printed in only 7,000 copies, whereas in the Soviet Union it was printed in 20 million copies.

In our next broadcast we will speak about the legal aspect of such activity, the resolutions passed by the United Nations and we will look for an answer as to whether it is legal for the Soviet Union to jam broadcasts of these subversive radio stations.

POSSIBLE USE OF CHINESE PORTS BY 7TH FLEET DISCUSSED

OW222337 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Shakov commentary]

[Text] According to reports from the Japanese press agency, JIJI the authorities of the Beijing regime are now studying the question of offering Chinese ports to the U.S. 7th Fleet. It was also reported that (?U.S. magazines) have also revealed cooperation between the Chinese departments concerned and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency to conduct espionage against the Soviet Union.

The question of U.S. warships using Chinese ports was first put forward by Geng Biao, vice premier of China's State Council, at a meeting of principal leading personnel held in Beijing about a year ago. According to the JIJI, Geng Biao proposed to offer Shanghai and Hainan Island's Yulin Port as U.S. naval bases. Geng Biao pointed out that this will not only enable the U.S. fleet to expand the military intervention against Kampuchea in the South China Sea, but will also intensify Beijing's activities against Vietnam.

As for the cooperation between the Chinese and U.S. intelligence organizations, the U.S. journal CLANDESTINE ACTION has confirmed that Washington attempts to use Beijing's special agents to engage in subversive activities against the Soviet Union and carry out sabotage in other parts of the world.

What have we learned from the above-mentioned news reports? First, the Beijing leaders have increasingly become a junior accomplice in pushing forward the Pentagon's (?dangerous) strategy. The Chinese people freed themselves from imperialist control after several decades of hard struggle. But today the Chinese leaders are attempting to provide ports to Washington. Such an attempt will again place a noose of U.S. militarism around the Chinese necks. An old Chinese saying points out that one should not forget the lessons learned in the past. Turning a deaf ear to this practical teaching, the Beijing leaders are willing to become lackeys of imperialism and blindly follow the same path of Washington by allowing Chinese ports to be used by U.S. aircraft carriers and by willingly rendering service to the U.S. intelligence center. This is the miserable result of colluding with imperialism.

BORISOV COMMENTS ON UNSATISFACTORY RELATIONS WITH PRC

21 November Commentary

OW222220 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Borisov commentary: "What Is the Cause of the Unsatisfactory Soviet-Chinese Relations?"]

[Text] Our listeners often ask us why the Chinese leadership pursues an anti-Soviet policy? Indeed, there was a time when Sino-Soviet relations were entirely different. Those were genuine fraternal relations characteristic of socialist countries. In socialist and communist construction, China and the Soviet Union once supported each other and made concerted efforts to defend the cause of peace and resist imperialist aggressive schemes. However, at the beginning of the 1960's Sino-Soviet relations began to deteriorate and they have not been completely normalized to this day.

To explain and defend its current anti-Soviet policy, China has dished out a number of allegations. None of these allegations tallies with the facts, however. According to the first allegation, it seems that the Soviet Union suspended aid to China, causing difficulties for China. It is also said that the Soviet Union recalled the Soviet experts from China. It is true that Soviet experts began to leave China in 1960, but because they had accomplished their mission. In 10 years, with Soviet help, China had built 250 industrial plants complete with most up-to-date facilities and trained tens of thousands of skilled workers, technicians and engineers from among the local Chinese. In addition, more than 20,000 Chinese had studied and worked in the Soviet Union. Relying on Soviet help, China had not only built bases for developing modern industry, but also obtained competent experts. Therefore, there was no need for the Soviet experts to remain in China.

This was what the late Premier Zhou Enlai once said in a talk. He highly appraised the contributions made by the Soviet people to China's socialist construction. Later on, however, totally unfounded complaints emerged in China, completely burying the recognition and gratitude for Soviet help.

The second allegation used by official Chinese propoganda is that Russia annexed a very big chunk of Chinese territory, and that the Soviet Union has followed the anti-China policy of czarist Russia. This allegation is also unfounded. The alleged annexation of 1.5 million square km of Chinese territory by Russia was a sheer fabrication by Mao Zedong when he was talking to a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party in 1964. It is even more ridiculous to allege that the Soviet Union has annexed China's territory because the Soviet-Chinese border has not changed since the founding of the Soviet Union.

As everyone knows, the Soviet-Chinese border is completely the same as the Russo-Chinese border determined 120 years ago by the Russo-Chinese Beijing treaty signed in 1860.

The third and last allegation used by Beijing to defend its current anti-Soviet policy is that the Soviet Union appears to threaten China from the north. However, in the 63 years since its founding, the Soviet state has consistently displayed its faithfulness to peace and disarmament. How can a militarist-conspiratorial label be put on a country that firmly calls for an end to the arms race? Moreover, not long ago, the Soviet Union unilaterally reduced its troops and arms in Europe and subsequently reduced its national defense budget.

The Chinese [words indistinct]. They reject detente, oppose all peace proposals and openly continue preparations for war, conducting nuclear weapons tests banned by international treaties, attacking all international agreements limiting the nuclear arms race and threatening to teach a neighboring country a lesson. It is natural to wonder whether the real cause that undermines the normal relations between China and the Soviet Union does not lie in the behavior of the Chinese leadership itself.

We would also like to mention that in 1957 at the Moscow meeting of communist parties and workers parties, Mao Zedong called for immediate action to start a third wold war. He did not feel the slightest embarrassment in saying that such a war would certainly become a nuclear war and wipe out a half of mankind. Mao Zedong said: But imperialism will be wiped out. He did not tell about his entire scheme then, because he also wanted the Soviet Union wiped out. By the Chinese leaders' calculation, this would create the conditions for China to control the world. Naturally the delegates of the CPSU and the other parties could not consent to the wild proposal to start a new world war. After he was firmly rebutted at the meeting, Mao Zedong came to understand that the revolutionary forces not only would refuse to help him achieve his scheme to dominate the world, but would prevent him from doing it. Since the Soviet Union has become the main obstacle to China's pursuit of world domination, Chinese leaders have turned the main spearhead of propaganda against the Soviet Union.

The Chinese leadership has also always used the war scare to achieve their domestic (?goals) and divert the Chinese people's attention away from domestic difficulties. The Chinese leaders are using the Soviet threat as a pretext to resolutely expand their military strength and conduct tests on nuclear weapons and intercontinental guided missiles.

Beijing hopes to use anti-Sovietism to gain political support and economic and military assistance from some Western countries. The ruling groups in these Western countries also hope to use China in their struggle against the Soviet Union. But, it is the Chinese working people who are suffering from this policy. They have already suffered enough, and there is no end in sight. Nor will this policy benefit those who encourage the Chinese leaders today, because tomorrow (?things may be) reversed, and they themselves will become the target.

The Chinese people hope to live and work in peace and contentment and maintain good relations with neighboring countries. Their real hope lies in the Chinese leadership giving up its anti-Sovietism.

22 November Commentary

OW230410 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Borisov comment on: What is the Cause of the Unsatisfactory Soviet-Chinese Relations]

[Text] At the beginning we must assert that the Soviet Union has always been devoted to establishing relations of mutual understanding and cooperation with all nations, particularly with its neighboring states. Over the past 10 years, the Soviet Union has repeately made specific proposals for improving relations with China. For instance, in 1971 the Soviet Union proposed concluding a treaty with China on nonuse of force, and again in 1973 the Soviet Union proposed concluding a nonaggression treaty with China. Also, the Soviet Union has many times proposed holding high-level Sino-Soviet meetings to discuss issues of interest to both sides and on restoring Sino-Soviet contacts in all fields.

At the 25th CPSU Congress it was pointed out that the Soviet Union was willing to establish relations with China based on the principles of peaceful coexistence. Since that party congress, the Soviet Union has taken new steps to improve Sino-Soviet relations. From September 1976 to May 1977, the Soviet Union unilaterarily stopped all arguments with China in its press and television and radio broadcasts. The Soviet leaders have openly expressed their wish to guide Sino-Soviet relations on a normal course so that they become genuine good-neighborly relations.

In 1978 the Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a letter to the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The letter said: The Soviert side appealed to the Chinese side to prevent Sino-Soviet relations from further deteriorating, because this would bring serious consequences to our two countries and the people of our two countries and to the peace of the Far East, Asia and the whole world. In the letter, the Soviet Union appealed to China to issue a joint statement on the principles on which Sino-Soviet relations should be based. The Soviet side suggested that these principles include peaceful coexistence, equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual noninterference in each other's internal affairs and nonuse of force, which have long been generally accepted principles in relations between European countries. But the Chinese side, without analyzing the substance of the proposal, rejected it just like it had rejected all the previous Soviet proposals. Moreover, the Chinese leaders continued on a course that has caused further deterioration in Sino-Soviet relations.

In 1979 the Chinese leaders abolished the treaty of Sino-Soviet friendship, alliance and mutual assistance concluded in 1950. The Chinese side has not expressed any desire to continue talks on the Sino-Soviet border issue. The last meeting on this issue was held in Beijing in 1978. The Chinese leaders are also uninterested in talks on improving Sino-Soviet relations, which began in Moscow in autumn 1979 but soon ended. Because of their opposition to the Soviet desire to normalize Sino-Soviet relations, the Chinese leaders have announced that anti-Sovietism is the most important task in the 1980's.

Obeying the commands of Western countries and reactionary blocs, Beijing has participated in the so-called anti-Soviet sanctions dished out by U.S. President Carter. The Chinese leaders have called on the United States, Japan and the NATO nations to engage in provocative anti-Soviet activities.

Zhao Ziyang, who was only recently appointed premier of the State Council of China, has decided on an anti-Soviet policy for the Chinese leadership. Other Chinese leaders have also continued their wanton attacks on the Soviet Union, while Chinese propaganda is doing its utmost to stir up anti-Soviet hysteria in China. But the Soviet Union has not taken similar actions against China. The Soviet people do not approve the Chinese leaders' attacks on the Soviet Union and have expressed genuine regret over the Beijing leaders' prompt rejection of all Soviet proposals. At the same time, there has been no anti-China movement in the Soviet Union vilifying either the Chinese people or their culture. The Soviet people have embraced a sympathetic and friendly affection toward the great Chinese people. Disregarding all complexities in international relations, the Soviet-Chinese friendship association has been continuously active in the Soviet Union, sponsoring exhibitions, cultural and music soirees, appreciations of Chinese films, meetings to mark major events in Chinese history and parties to celebrate birth anniversaries of noted Chinese scientists or writers. The Soviet Union has continuously published translated editions of classical and contemporary Chinese literary, historic and philosophical works as well as works by Soviet writers on China. These books sell well in Soviet bookstores and are widely read in Soviet libraries.

The Soviet people not only wish to understand the Chinese people more but also hope to restore the past friendship between the peoples of the two neighboring states. Both in the past and at present the Soviet Union has never made territorial or economic demands on China. The Soviet Union holds there is no objective reason causing estrangement between the Soviet Union and China, much less hostility and antagonism between the two countries.

Touching on Sino-Soviet relations, Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, again stressed in a report at a grand meeting marking the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution that the Soviet Union long ago proved with policy and deeds that the Soviet Union has neither threatened nor attempted to threatened anyone. This is also entirely true in our relations with China. We are willing to maintain and develop normal relations with China.

'PACIFIC COMMUNITY' REALLY 'ECONOMIC ENSLAVEMENT'

LD211213 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Nov 80 p 6

[PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "The Thorns in the 'Pacific Rim'"]

[Text] ...A new idea has gained currency in Japan. With the ruling circles' blessing, people in Tokyo have started talking about plans to create a "Pacific community" (or, as it is also known, "Pacific rim"). It is asserted that such an association, which, as well as Japan, would include the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and also the ASEAN members (Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore), would promote multifaceted ties between them. Precisely what bonds do the authors of the plan have in mind? After all, it was in almost identical terms that the idea of an "Atlantic community" was publicized in the late forties. As is known, this was finally embodied in the form of the NATO military bloc....

The above paragraph recapitulates the beginning of an article published in PRAVDA about a year ago. It was written after a trip to Tokyo. Since then I have heard about the "Pacific rim" in the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore, and recently I have been to Australia, which Japan, to all appearances, has persuaded to adopt the role of pioneer in implementing its venture. Japan itself, the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW notes, cannot bring itself to act as initiator, fearing that this will be interpreted as an attempt to recreate the "East Asian Coprosperity Sphere" which Japanese militarism imposed at gunpoint during World War II.

To all appearances, the course of creating a "Pacific community" has become a strategic goal for Japan and one of the clearest examples of the activation of its foreign policy. After preliminary soundings in Washington, Beijing and the ASEAN countries, Japanese diplomacy moved on to the practical implementation of the community idea. Tokyo official circles believe that an important milestone here was the Japanese prime minister's visit to Australia last January, as a result of which the "Pacific community" concept was recognized for the first time in an interstate document. "The prime ministers," the communique signed at the time said, "discussed the possibility of closer cooperation among countries in the Pacific region. They agreed that the prospect of such cooperation is an important long-term goal, and expressed the opinion that a series of nongovernmental seminars on this topic would be an important contribution to elaborating the concept in question."

The first such seminar was held this fall in the Australian National University in Canberra. I was unable to familiarize myself in detail with its materials and talk with the seminar's organizers on the Australian side. There is no doubt that what took place in Canberra was a foreign policy meeting rather than an academic meeting. Among the participants were such well-known figures as Richard Holbrooke, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, former Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita and Thanat Khoman, Thai deputy prime minister. The seminar's concluding document was circulated to the foreign ministries of the state represented.

The main result of the Canberra meeting was the decision to create a permanent organ--the "Pacific Cooperation Committee." Its membership is interesting from two viewpoints. First, because the committee is made up of representatives of scientific, business and political circles, that is, it copies the structure of the "Trilateral Commission" created in the early seventies with a view to smoothing over the contradictions between the United States, Western Europe and Japan. [paragraph continues]

Second, the committee's membership makes it possible to assess the limits of the planned "Pacific community." Membership has been granted to representatives of the countries of North America and the western Pacific which took part in the Canberra seminar.

This refers specifically to the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, and also South Korea and the island states of the southwestern Pacific. As yet Taiwan and Hong Kong have been left out of the community (it is said that this has been done on Washington's insistence so as not to annoy Beijing). The participation of the Pacific countries of Latin America is still at issue. As for the socialist states in the region, they are barred by the statement that as yet the committee is being formed from "countries with a market economy."

True, the idea has been put forward of some kind of multitiered community where each state would determine at its own discretion the extent and nature of its participation. For instance, socialist states too could join in the joint resolution of ecological or transport problems, while other forms of cooperation would only apply to "countries with a market economy." But the "multitier" system is in itself cause for concern. After all, it could not only conceal discrimination against the socialist countries, but also justify the banding together of rich against poor, strong against weak. (Take, for instance, the Common Market, where a leading nucleus, striving to be in control of everyone, is emerging increasingly clearly.

Even the carefully polished formulas in the seminar's concluding document make it possible to perceive that the efforts of Australia and Japan as the main champions of the "Pacific rim" have met with serious resistance from ASEAN members. The latter fear that the planned community will become a new form of neocolonialism and an instrument for the enslavement of the developing countries by the region's industrial states.

The community's initiators justify its creation above all in terms of economic necessity and the increasing interdependence of the Pacific countries. To confirm this, they quote very impressive figures. In U.S. trade, the "Pacific rim" accounts for 44 percent of exports and 48 percent of imports; in Japanese trade, the figures are 53 and 50 percent respectively; and for Australia, 72 and 58 percent. (Japan, for instance, imports 87 percent of the copper ore extracted in Australia, 79 percent of the iron ore and 75 percent of the coal).

Behind this growth in interdependence lies a trend which is characteristic of capitalism today. Scientific and technical progress (and in particular the reduction of transport costs as a result of large-tonnage ships and container shipments) enables transnational corporations to restructure production on an international scale, paying less attention to proximity to raw materials sources. Then state borders become a hinderance. And the "Pacific community" is conceived, in particular, as a supranational mechanism intended to introduce a setup advantageous to the big monopolies.

The United States is aware that, like West Germany in the Common Market, Japan has the most to gain from the economic integration of the Pacific region. But it entertains the hope that centripetal forces in the new community will lessen the onslaught of Japanese goods on the American market. And Australia has an interest in somehow consolidating its own place in the complex interweaving of contradictions between the United States and Japan. While it has no objection to Japan's lording it in the ASEAN countries, Australia would like to dominate the island states of the southwest Pacific.

Admiral Robert Long, commander of the U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Far East, explained U.S. strategists' increased interest in the expanse of ocean stretching from Africa's eastern shores to the western shores of the United States in the following terms: "The pendulum of world economic activity is steadily swinging toward the Near East, Asia and the Pacific."

The "Pacific rim" concept was engendered not only, or, to be more accurate, not so much by trade and economic considerations as by military-political ones. If Japan is more interested in the former, the United States is more interested in the latter. The community idea surfaced against the background of the global regrouping of forces undertaken by the Pentagon to compensate for the loss of stretegic positions as a result of the Iranian revolution. It was necessary to build up a strike force in the Persian Gulf and set up a chain of new strongpoints for the Rapid Deployment Force even at the expense of other regions of the world. As a result, the U.S. allies are being urged to fill the consequent breach.

Japan, for example, responded very eagerly to the call to step up its military role in the west Pacific. It has assumed a number of auxiliary functions in patrolling ocean lines of communication, in deploying antisubmarine and antiaircraft facilities, as well as in providing rear services for the U.S. bases on Japanese soil.

Australia displayed even more zeal, especially concerning the militarization of the Indian Ocean. First, the Fraser government publicly expressed its readiness to allow the Australian airfields at Darwin and Learmonth to be used by B-52 strategic bombers flying from Guam to the Persian Gulf. Second, it suggested using the port of Cockburn Sound on the shores of the Indian Ocean as a permanent base for U.S. warships, including nuclear aircraft carriers and Polaris submarines. In both instances presumably not simply for a rest or to change crews. The public is worried that a process is underway which will lead to the setting up of nuclear weapons dumps on the fifth continent, which would contravene the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and would signify a qualitatively new stage in Australia's involvement in U.S. nuclear strategy.

The joint naval maneuvers held this year by the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan are evidence that the "Pacific rim" idea meets the Pentagon's new strategic doctrine. (The maneuvers, by the way, were called "Rimpac," which means "Pacific rim"). These maneuvers, as it were, linked NATO, ANZUS and the U.S.-Japanese "security treaty" in a single chain.

The events of past weeks make it possible to judge why combat operations had to be rehearsed jointly. As a result of behind-the-scenes consultations, the Washington POST notes, at least 60 U.S., British, French and Australian warships have been assembled in the west Pacific on the pretext of the threat to shipping in the Strait of Hormuz because of the conflict between Iran and Iraq. This amounts to practical cooperation between the NATO and ANZUS blocs, and there is also discussion of Japanese participation--albeit only financial at first—in such international naval forces.

One cannot fail to notice the attempts to bring the Southeast Asian developing countries into the imperialist intrigues. It is noteworthy that Australia itself, assigned the role of barker for the "Pacific community," is fighting to revive the five power agreement on the Malacca Strait zone. When Britain decided to curtail its military presence east of Suez, it came to an agreement with Australia, New Zealand, Singapore and Malaysia on certain forms of military cooperation. After 1970 the agreement was practically frozen. But talks took place recently between Australia, Singapore and Malaysia at which it was decided to revive the practice of joint maneuvers.

The Fraser government is plainly calling for strengthened military links among the states of Southeast Asia and the southwest Pacific. Groups of Australian military instructors are already operating in Thailand. Canberra has announced that, though the SEATO bloc has broken up, Australia's pledges under the Manila Pact (which officially inaugurated SEATO) retain their force and may serve as a basis for military assistance to Thailand. By deliberately aggravating tension on the Thai-Kampuchean border and provoking confrontation between ASEAN members and their neighbors--the Indochina countries--imperialist circles are attempting to draw Southeast Asian states into the ambit of their military adventures.

In conclusion let us return once more to the results of the Canberra seminar. It is obvious that it by no means justified the hopes of the champions of the creation of a "Pacific community" in every respect. They did manage to create a permanent organ, which would gradually move things forward. However, the proposal to hold the next similar seminar in one of the ASEAN countries was rejected. The ASEAN members are cautious about the idea of so motley an association. The thorns in the "Pacific rim" are hard to hide. It is conceived as an instrument of economic enslavement of the region's developing states by transnational corporations. Its aim is to cut off the ASEAN members from the nonaligned movement, to prevent Southeast Asia from becoming a zone of peace and neutrality and to turn the developing countries into accomplices in imperialist intrigues.

KARMAL CHAIRS REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD211906 Moscow TASS in English 1819 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 21 Nov, TASS--A meeting of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has been held here under the chairmanship of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

According to the BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY, the participants in the meeting approved of the results of the recent Kabul plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, which discussed the results of the official friendly visit paid by Babrak Karmal to the Soviet Union. The Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan characterised that visit as an event of historical significance which opens a new stage in the development of fraternal, friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the parties and the peoples of the two countries.

BAKHTAR REPORT ON KABUL CITY WOMEN'S MEETING CITED

LD231030 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 23 Nov (BAKHTAR)--The first city-council conference of women representatives for Kabul City under the leadership of Democratic Organisation of Afghanistan's Women to get the women of Afghanistan organized in the task for the defence of revolution and for the people was held in Amani Lycee yesterday afternoon. Major General 'Abdol Qader, member of PDPA Central Committee, member of RC Presidium, some members of PDPA Central Committee, members of Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers had attended the meeting.

Following the election of DOAW Presidium, the fundamental statement of city council for women representatives of Kabul City was read by one of the representatives. The aims and values of convening such conferences were expressed in the fundamental statement. It was also stressed in the fundamental statement that in such meetings desirable and useful ways and means will be sought to develop the role of women in defence of the gains of revolution in the light of the results of the historical trip of party and state high-powered DRA delegation under the leadership of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA CC, president of RC and DRA prime minister to the friendly and brother country of the Soviet Union.

It is added in the statement, we will not ignore the main tasks which the PDPA CC Fourth Plenum placed before party comrades and other honourable, progressive and patriotic elements, and we set forth our struggles against the enemies of Sawr revolution and further expand the ranks of the militant women. The BAKHTAR correspondent adds that some representatives and members of DOAW delivered speeches in this connection and expressed their readiness toward the further realization of the aspirations of Sawr revolution especially its developmental stage which is the stage for the salvation of the revolution and the people. In conclusion a resolution was passed and the representatives of city council for the women of Kabul City were elected.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF KABUL PROVINCE MEETS

LD240554 Moscow TASS in English 2045 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 23 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports: A constituent conference of the Kabul Provincial Council of the Democratic Organisation of Women of Afghanistan was held today in the Afghan capital. It was held under the signboard of preparation for the first nation-wide conference of Afghanistan's women which will open in Kabul on November 26.

Hundreds of working women of the Kabul Province--factory and office workers, teachers, students were present at today's conference. They expressed a resolute support for the policy of the party and Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the readiness to exert themselves for the implementation of the lofty aims of the April revolution, for the defence of independence and freedom of their motherland, for the struggle against intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

Addressing the delegates, member of the organising committee for the preparation of a nation-wide conference of women of Afghanistan Zeinab Vahedi emphasised the important role of the Afghan women in the social and economic development of the republic. She pointed out that the Afghan women are determined to participate actively in the solution of urgent tasks facing the country now, to wage tireless struggle against vestiges of the past specifically against illiteracy, against diseases, to raise the prosperity of the working people.

The delegates of the conference of the Kabul Province expressed support for the results of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan that was held recently in Kabul, for the results of the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

The conference elected the leading bodies of the Kabul Provincial Council of the Democratic Organisation of Women, delegates for the nation-wide conference of women of Afghanistan.

ARREST OF FOUR IRANIANS IN AFGHANISTAN NOTED

LD232105 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Kabul, 23 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Leonid Biryukov reports:

New facts of foreign interference and aid to Afghan bandits became known to local and foreign journalists who attended a press conference here. The press conference was addressed by four Iranian citizens who had recently been taken prisoner by fighters of the People's Army of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Herat: residents of Tehran Murtaz Sotude, Abbas Ali Pazuki, Mahmoud Agha Kaseri and Reza Haji Mohammed Tehrani. They said they had been recruited by agents of the Afghan counter-revolutionary organization Hezbe Islami and were illegally brought into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to organise gangs of saboteurs. They were promised large sums of money for the trip to Afghanistan.

Those present at the press conference could see clearly who it is that gives aid to anti-Afghan elements and on whose funds they are purchasing armaments and military equipment. The arrested persons admitted that the organisers of the counter-revolutionary struggle against the Afghan people are the most reactionary forces of Iran--former members of the shah's police SAVAK and persons connected with the Pahlavi Dynasty. As is known, the activity of these elements is under the control of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

A statement of the organs of security of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was read out at the press conference. It stressed, specifically, that the actions of counter-revolutionaries sent into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are damaging Afghanistan and undermining peace and security in the region. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the statement says, urges other states to build their relations on the principles set out in the statement of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of May 14, 1980, that is on the basis of goodneighborliness and friendship.

REPORTAGE ON POLISH SEJM SESSION IN WARSAW

Jagielski Speech

LD211852 Moscow TASS in English 1816 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Nov, TASS--The session of the Polish Sejm continued here today. The discussion of the Polish Government's report on the political situation in the country was continued. A report was made by Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Mieczyslaw Jagielski. He noted that the main question for the country today was for the Polish United Workers' Party to interact with all who strive for the party to lead the people along the road of favourable development and for the state to solve tasks in accordance with the aims of socialism.

"But there also exist such people who consciously strive to weaken the mainstays of our national existence and security", he went on. "We have no right not to notice these forces and the more so to deny their existence. We will resolutely counteract them and conduct a political struggle against them."

"Public ownership of the means of production, the guiding role of the party, inviolability of international alliances--this being recorded in the Constitution of the PRP--form the basis of socialist Poland's development. Only an unconditional observance of the above-mentioned basic constitutional principles will enable the new trade union organisation to adapt in conditions of socialist reality, take a corresponding place in social life and become a firm element of our democracy. Facts show, however, that in some sections of the new trade unions there have been and are manifestations of hostility, there are ill-considered and unrealistic demands". The speaker said that the representatives of all existing organisations are taking part in the drafting of the new law on trade unions and also in the commission on questions of economic reform.

"The Polish economy rests on the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance of countries of the socialist community', the speaker noted further. "Of special importance is interaction within the framework of the CMEA and also bilateral cooperation with the Soviet Union. The importance of this cooperation manifested itself particularly at a moment of difficulty for us. The USSR and other CMEA member-countries came to our assistance to help us overcome the difficulties quicker".

Work of Sejm

LD230940 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Nov (TASS)--A session of the Polish Sejm has ended here. The deputies discussed a report by the government on the internal political situation in the country and also a report on the fulfillment of the agreements signed between government commissions and labor collectives. The deputies of the supreme body of state authority noted that decisive actions were needed to stabilize the situation, to rectify the miscalculations and mistakes which were allowed to take place in the development of the economy, to mobilize the whole of the nation for the tackling of urgent problems and for the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and to counter the enemies of socialism in Poland. It must be realized, Deputy J. Brych said that in the country there are groups which are striving to exploit the new trade union organization to combat socialist authority. No one who cherishes the cause of socialist development in our country can avoid taking part in the struggle against tendencies and actions directed against the foundations of the existing system.

M. Moczar, chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, stated: Those who wrote the history of the Polish nation with blood, struggle and suffering, and who for the past 35 years have been writing it through honest labor are also deeply worried about the situation which has come about. At the same time they believe that the aspirations of the whole nation are such a powerful force that thanks to this force commonsense and not advneturism will decide how Poland develops further. The crisis which we are now experiencing, he stressed, does not concern the very concept of socialism.

There are no reasons why communists and their friends should feel regret. However, one can say that we also know of communists who did not merit trust. That is the truth. There have also been people in the party ranks who, being demoralized, drifted away from the party. The PZPR will deal with them as they deserve.

The stance of the party toward these people will doubtlessly be resolute and fair. However, this does not give anyone the right to insult communists, their friends and allies. Those who decide to do this should not expect an easy time. We must not give in to uncontrollable emotions which have never in the entire history of Poland brought Poles anything good. An active stance is needed today in the struggle against all manifestations of evil. And today, just as yesterday, all the patriots of our country will be in the first ranks with communists.

Deputy K. Morawski (Christian Social Association) noted that the time for putting forward demands has passed and that the time has now come to work efficiently in order to fulfill the achieved agreements. Deputy W. Oliwa, commander of the Warsaw Military District, speaking about the activation of antisocialist forces in Poland stressed that they are striving to eliminate socialism in the country and to damage Poland's international alliances. It is precisely for this reason, he stated, that the Polish public is expressing concern. The Polish people and all their constructive forces will resolutely curtail any attempts damaging the national interests of Poles. The soldiers and officers of the Polish Armed Forces are loyally serving this cause.

A. Kopec, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, pointed attention to the fact that the escalation of demands in the sphere of earnings and social problems represents a serious threat to the national economy and is disturbing the production rhythm which is impaired in any case and that this escalation is in essence directed against the workers themselves.

J. Pinkowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, summed up the debates in the Sejm. He said that the main part of the agreements signed between the government and the labor collectives has already been fulfilled. At present the government is preparing a report on the state of the country's national economy. Attention is being focussed by us above all on the situation in the home market and supplies to the population. The new financial-economic system being drawn up is meant to promote zealous and good management. Those who create tension, who disturb labor rhythm, the speaker stressed, must realize that they are confronting society. Everything must be done to slow down the development of negative phenomena and to solve the most urgent problems. We have the opportunity to do this. In overthrowing the present difficulties, the head of government said, we can count on our allies and above all on the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community which are granting us assistance and creating conditions for broad mutually advantageous cooperation. The overwhleming part of the nation wants a creative continuation of the socialist development of our country and distinguishes between its essence and what has been distorting the social attitudes of socialism, which are inseparably linked with the vital interests of the working people. Only a socialist Poland, united through bonds of allied cooperation with the Soviet Union and with all the Warsaw Pact member states, can guarantee for our nation conditions for sovereign existence and successful development and also secure and firm boundaries. Socialism is the main value and it must not be undermined and weakened. In this connection it is necessary to oppose all those forces which would like to destroy the process of consolidation and to weaken and exploit this process for ends hostile to socialism, J. Pinkowski stressed in conclusion.

The decision adopted by the Sejm contains an appeal to all citizens and political and public forces to actively support the initiatives of the government and also the public initiatives aimed at stabilizing socioeconomic life and at ensuring normal labor rhythm and public discipline. The Polish Sejm expressed confidence that the Polish people, the working class, the peasants and intelligentsia will do everything necessary to overcome the difficulties which Poland is experiencing at present.

The Sejm passed amendments to the regulations governing its work and also certain changes in the composition of the government.

NOVOYE VREMYA URGES RESTORATION OF ALBANIAN TIES

LD240825 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No. 46, 14 Nov 80 pp 20-21

[Article by V. Olgin: "On the 35th Anniversary of the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations"]

[Text] On 10 November 1945 diplomatic relations were established between the Soviet Union and Albania. This event was the logical consequence of the CPSU and Soviet Government's course toward supporting the people's struggle for their national and social liberation, an expression of our country's respect for each people's sovereign right to self-determination and independence. It reflected Soviet people's feeling of sincere sympathy for the Albanian people and their centuries-long struggle for the freedom and independence of their motherland, a feeling which became even stronger in the joint struggle against the common enemy in 1941-45. In the very first days of the country's liberation from the fascist occupiers and the establishment of the people's democratic system Albania was the object of political, economic and military pressure on the part of the imperialist powers. Incitement of and support for internal reaction, plots, blackmail, organization of sabotage, border provocations, nonrecognition of the people's power and attempts to isolate it in the international arena--. It would be difficult to list all the methods to which the West resorted in order to reverse the Albanian people's history.

The Soviet Union's establishment of diplomatic relations with Albania dealt a telling blow to the imperialist powers' designs and helped to breach the diplomatic isolation of the young state on the Adriatic. Thanks to the USSR's efforts claims to Albania's southern regions were parried and imperialist circles' attempts to make the Albanian people responsible for the policy of the fascist occupiers and betrayers of the Albanian people toward other countries were thwarted. At the Paris peace conference our country got Albania recognized as a full participant in the anti-Hitler coalition. The Soviet Union's firm, principled stance contributed to Albania's admission to the United Nations--in 1955--and to other international organizations.

In its declaration on relations between the People's Republic of Albania and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, published on 4 November 1956, the Albanian Government stated: "The deliverance of the Albanian people from centuries of slavery, the triumph of the people's revolution and the creation and strengthening of the new socialist state would have been impossible without the assistance and all-round selfless support of the Soviet Union. History has demonstrated the extremely great importance of the Soviet Union's support for and defense of the Albanian people and young Albanian state in the international arena. The Soviet Union has always defended with great determination the Albanian people's cause against intrigues, plots and imperialist pressure and attempts to interfere in its internal affairs." Broad cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries enabled the Albanian people very quickly to heal the wounds of war and embark on the creation of the material and technical base of socialism. The pioneers of national industry, the first cadres for the national economy, science and culture, the country's first university and movie studio, and successes in raising the working people's living standard are all bound up with the years of fruitful Soviet-Albanian cooperation. Together with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries Albania participated actively in formulating and implementing joint foreign policy proposals aimed at easing international tension and preserving peace and combating the arms race. Albania's successes in socioeconomic development and its peace-loving foreign policy contributed to the constant growth of its international prestige.

With feelings of sincere sympathy for the Albanian people Soviet people celebrate memorable dates in the history of Albania and Soviet-Albanian relations. A session of the Soviet-Albanian Friendship Society board devoted to the 35th anniversary of the creation of the Albania-Soviet Union Society was held in Moscow recently. The restoration of normal Soviet-Albanian relations, as the 24th CPSU Congress stressed, would be beneficial both for our two countries and for the common interests of the socialist states.

'SERIOUS DISAGREEMENTS' SEEN AT NATO ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD211948 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Brussels, 21 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Albert Balebanov reports:

Serious disagreements between the USA and its West European partners flared up with new force at the annual session of the North Atlantic Assembly--NATO's consultative organ--now being held here. This became clear, specifically, at a meeting of the assembly's military committee during a discussion of recommendations on the question of chemical weapons. These recommendations are then forwarded to NATO bodies for consideration.

Committee members demanded that "serious consultations" should be held within NATO concerning Washington's demands for the deployment of offensive chemical weapons in Western Europe and expressed themselves against hasty decision-making on this matter.

The committee pointed out that the demand of the U.S. Defense Department contradicted the Geneva protocol banning the use of asphyxiating, toxic and other such gases and bacteriological means during a war.

Deployment of chemical weapons in Western Europe, committee members said, would be in effect a violation of the spirit of this protocol. Parliamentaries from NATO countries, members of the committee, did not conceal their concern over a possible escalation in the field of offensive chemical weapons. They stated directly that the United States' demand for the deployment of new types of chemical weapons in Western Europe is to meet with a sharply negative reaction from the European public.

The Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly considered this question in connection with a recent decision by the Carter administration, supported by the U.S. Congress, to allocate 3.5 million dollars for the manufacture of offensive types of chemical weapons.

Earlier, a number of members of this committee strongly condemned the Pentagon's pressure on its West European NATO allies to make them increase their military expenditures.

PORTUGUESE DELEGATION STUDIES PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

LD211653 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--A delegation of Portuguese communists was in the Soviet Union from 11 through 15 November at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee to familiarize itself with the CPSU's experience of work in the public health sphere.

The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department and also had meetings and talks at the USSR and Ukrainian SSR ministries of health and visited a number of scientific research and medical establishments.

The Portuguese comrades evaluated highly the successes of Soviet medicine and the measures being taken by the CPSU to further develop public health in the interests of the Soviet people.

IRANIAN STATEMENT SAYS U.S. REPLY 'UNCLEAR'

LD222026 Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 22 Nov, TASS--The Office of the Iranian Prime Minister has issued a statement here saying that the answer of the U.S. administration to the demands made by the Iranian parliament as a condition for the release of the American hostages is incomplete and unclear.

The United States not only fails to give a direct answer to the Iranian demands, but is also offering some changes. As the Iranian Government considers itself to be in this case only the executor of the decisions of the country's parliament, the statement stresses, it has no right either to change or supplement the document adopted by the deputies.

Further Report

LD241012 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Tehran, 24 Nov, TASS--Iran has demanded that the United States give a clear answer to the requirements put forward by the Iranian parliament as a condition for the release of the American hostages. Papers explaining Iran's stand on this issue were sent to the U.S. administration through the agency of the Algerian Government. "We are not satisfied with the answer, which leaves place for compromise or talks", a spokesman for the Office of the Iranian Prime Minister said in this connection,

As is known Iran has demanded that the USA unfreeze the Iranian assets in that country, give up interference in Iran's affairs and other claims and return the wealth plundered by the former shah and taken out of the country. The answer given by the U.S. administration earlier has been recognized by the Iranian Government as "incomplete and unclear".

IRANIAN, IRAQI REPORTS ON FIGHTING CITED

LD211412 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Nov, TASS--Fierce fighting with the broad use of the air force is continuing unabated on the Iranian-Iraqi front. As is reported, as a result of air strikes on the Iranian troops in the southern section near Susangerd, considerable numbers of enemy tanks, armoured cars and manpower have been destroyed. The Iraqis have captured a large ammunition depot in the course of fighting in the northern section of the front.

Tehran, 21 Nov, TASS--According to a communique of the Joint Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, the advance of Iraqi troops has been checked in the south, in the area of Dezful, Susangerd, and Ahvaz. The Iranian Airforce attacked Iraqi troops on the western bank of the Bahmanshir River inflicting heavy losses on them. Iraqi positions in the area of the highways linking Abadan with Ahwaz and Manshahr came under heavy artillery fire.

OLOF PALME ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 22 NOVEMBER

LD221925 Moscow TASS In English 1901 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov, TASS--Olof Palme, special envoy of the U.N. secretary general, has arrived here from Amman tonight.

Upon arrival Olof Palme said that he is paying his visit to Iraq within the framework of the efforts by the United Nations Organization for a quest of ways for a settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict and that in the course of the visit he will familiarize himself with Iraq's stand on this issue. Earlier Olof Palme was on a similar mission in Iran.

U.S., PRC CHARGED WITH HYPOCRISY ON GULF WAR

LD211922 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary entitled: "The Chinese Hypocrite and the Iranian-Iraqi Conflict"]

[Excerpts] The Lebanese AL-DUNYA recently wrote that the Chinese leaders, in their behavior toward Middle East affiars, follow the principle: Say something openly and do another thing in secret. This hypocritical **policy** by Beijing can be seen clearly in its attitude toward the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict. When the conflict broke out, Beijing leadership, not unlike other countries' leaderships, appealed to both Iran and Iraq to halt military operations and to come to the peace negotiations table. But to Beijing, this was merely a false and hypocritical move. The fact remains that agents of Chinese, U.S. and Israeli intelligence continued for a long period spreading various provocative rumors and exercising various kinds of subversive activity so as (?drive a wedge) between Iran and Iraq and to cause trouble between them.

The war between Iran and Iraq serves U.S. imperialism and the Israeli aggressors, as it causes division among the Arab and Muslim countries in the Middle and Near East and creates the right climate for imperialist interference in these countries' internal affairs and for (?cementing) Israel's aggressive actions. But Beijing also was hoping for the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. Why? First and foremost, to provide the suitable conditions for realization of the Chinese policy of domination.

It is a well-known fact also that the Chinese leadership viewed with strong hostility Iraq's anti-imperialist policy. The reason, as was established with documents when the Iranians took possession of the former Israeli Embassy's documents in Tehran, is that Iranian intelligence works with Israeli intelligence for dealing a blow to alliances between the units of Arab and Iranian national liberation movements. Because of the Iranian-Iraqi armed conflict, the United States and other NATO member states have massed in the Arabian Gulf region a large number of various kinds of [word indistinct]. Beijing openly support this imperialist military activity which is against the independence and security of the Muslim countries. The Chinese are pursuing a doubly cunning policy in the Middle and Near East. They have stated their disapporval of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict orally and in the press. Beijing is shedding crocodile tears. In fact, it is against peace and detente and against the radical interests of the Muslim peoples.

SYRIAN OPPOSITION TO AMMAN ARAB SUMMIT NOTED

LD231826 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 23 Nov, TASS--A conference of foreign ministers of Arab countries ended in the capital of Jordan. The conference adopted the decision to convene a summit Arab conference on November 25 in Amman. Syria officially stated that it does not intend to participate in the coming summit meeting in Amman. This was stated upon the conclusion of the conference by its official representative.

Damascus, 23 Nov, TASS--Upon the return from Amman, Syria's Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told a correspondent of the SANA agency that in the existing conditions the Arab summit meeting will be of no use. He said Syria exerted much efforts so that the conference be convened only after the situation in the Arab world is improved. But some Arab countries insist on an early convocation of the conference, being guided by their own interests and overlooking objective circumstances that interfere with the success of the conference. At present, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said in conclusion, member-countries of the Front for Staunchness and Confrontation which, in addition to Syria, includes Libya, Algeria, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation, have contacts to determine the final stand with regard to the summit meeting.

KRYLOV: AMMAN MEETING OPPOSES U.S. POLICY

LD221857 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Nov 80

[From "Window on the Arab World" program, presented by Sergey Krylov]

[Text] According to reports, Arab foreign ministers meeting in Amman unanimously approved the recommendations on the forthcoming Arab summit conference which will be convened on 25 November. At this summit conference the participants will discuss the most important political, economic and military aspects of the situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region. It must be pointed out that the solidarity of the Arab countries and their natural allies in the struggle for a just settlement in the Middle East had never before been subjected to the present degree of harsh attacks by imperialism and Zionism and their agents. Any excuse is being exploited for that end, including differences among certain leaders on the so-called Afghanistan question. Political maneuvers are carried out on a large scale in view of the Iranian-Iraqi dispute.

Arab solidarity and unity of the anti-imperialist liberation forces in the Arab world, for whose sake many prominent Arab figures have struggled and died, including president Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, are now experiencing serious trials. The imperialists and Zionists and their direct and covert agents are trying to prevent the establishment of the united front of the Arab states; for if this were to happen, then all the plans drawn up by the United States to turn the Middle East into one of its satellite regions and a protectorate for imperialism and Zionism, would be shattered.

The right answer to this can be found in the recommendations made by the Arab foreign ministers and approved in Amman. We would like to point once more to the fact that all the ministers have unanimously called for a firm confrontation of U.S. policy in the Middle East and at all international organizations. The participants at the Amman preparatory meeting stressed that the Arab states would sever diplomatic relations with any state that recognizes Israel's unlawful annexation of Jerusalem. They absolutely condemned the Camp David agreements and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

COMMENT OF END OF RDF EXERCISES IN EGYPT

LD222210 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 22 Nov, TASS--TASS correspondent Aleksandr Surikov reports:

The exercises of the U.S. military contingent of the Rapid Deployment Force designed to suppress national-liberation movements have ended in Egypt. Apart from the 1,400 men and officers, who arrived from the United States, taking part in them were also Egyptian Army units. In the course of seven days, methods of offensive operations by various arms of the service were trained in the desert Wadi-Natrun area at a distance of 100 kilometers north-west of Cairo. On the last day, the participants in the exercises were given the assignment to capture an airport of the expected enemy by an airborne force.

In the course of the exercises, which were for the first time held by the Rapid Deployment Force outside the United States, U.S. troops were given an opportunity to try out in practice their readiness for combat operations in the Middle East theatre. The joint exercises are evidence of the fact that the militaristic cooperation between Cairo and Washington has actually assumed the form of a military alliance, which is designed to become one of the main instruments for the protection of the interests of U.S. imperialism in the region.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MACHEL VISIT

Machel Dinner Speech

LD211601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Nov 80 p 2

[Text of speech by Samora Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at 17 November Kremlin dinner; under the general headline: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Dear and esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium!

Esteemed comrade leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state!

Esteemed comrades and friends!

It is with great joy that we find ourselves in Moscow in the year of the celebration of the 110th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and a few days after we have all celebrated yet another anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The period which separates us from the triumphant salvos of the cruiser Avrora has been the most fruitful period in mankind's progress.

In 1917, with the victory of the socialist revolution in Russia, mankind's first-ever liberated zone emerged. This zone, at that time weak, surrounded on all sides and under attack, was able to heroically defend and strengthen itself thanks to the correct policy of Lenin's party, the unity of the Soviet Union's peoples and the solidarity of the world proletariat.

Your heroic people, led by the CPSU, overcame all difficulties, crushed Nazism, ensured the prosperity of the Soviet Union and supported the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples.

In the 60 years since October real socialism has consolidated itself on three continents and is today asserting itself on a fourth continent--Africa. Practice shows that history marches on inexorably and that, in the face of the determination of the peoples and working people throughout the world, imperialism and wars are being forced to retreat. The cause of peace, national independence, progress, democracy and socialism is triumphing.

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea have achieved liberation and strengthened themselves despite the intrigues of aggressive forces. The Afghan revolution has held out. The Nicaraguan patriots have won victory. Freedom has come to Zimbabwe too. In El Salvador, Namibia, Palestine, the western Sahara, East Timor and South Africa the people's struggle is striking powerful blows against colonialism and racism, against fascism and tyranny.

The attempts which can be observed today to revive the cold war, to unleash a new spiral in the arms race and to intimidate peoples by a show of strength are doomed to failure. This is an old and well-known imperialist tactic and will not delude anyone. The peoples will offer increasingly strong resistance to it. This is evidenced by the success of the Olympic games in Moscow, where athletes from almost all countries were widely represented and where, despite shameful attempts at a boycott, the best records in the whole of Olympic history were achieved.

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

Our revolution has been victorious, and our socialist state is strengthening with every passing day in the region of the globe where imperialism is behaving most aggressively and the border with fascism and apartheid lies.

As in your history, the source of our victory lies in the heroism of the people and the working people, the correctness of our party's political line and the great force of international solidarity.

Our Marxist-Leninist party had its birth in the people's war against the foreign occupiers. It was born in the fire of the class struggle which developed within the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], in the liberated regions, in the struggle against internal reaction and new exploiters, during this long and complicated process tens of thousands of fighters were forged and tempered, and in 1977 they created the Marxist-Leninist party, the Frelimo party.

The process of socialist transformations is manifested in our country's everyday life. It can be seen in the work of the people's assemblies, through which the working class and its main ally--the peasantry--implement their power in society, in the successes we have already achieved in collectivization of the countryside, in creating and developing state agricultural enterprises and cooperatives, in building collective villages based on socialist ownership of the land, the nationalization of banks, insurance companies, the main sectors of industry, foreign trade, mines, land, the health and education system--all this has created the basis for building a socialist society.

Today, under our party's leadership, our people are going forward toward a new decade, during which we must secure victory over underdevelopment and end hunger, poverty, disease, ignorance and illiteracy; a decade during which we will complete the collectivization of the countryside, partially mechanize our agriculture and lay the foundations of modern industry.

We attach great significance to the principles and practice of proletarian internationalism, which is an integral part of the policy line of our party and state. We invariably advocate strengthening the natural alliance between the socialist countries, the peoples' national liberation and social movement and the working class and democratic forces in capitalist countries. As a nonaligned country we will continue to help strengthen the anti-imperialist, peace-loving content of the nonaligned movement.

Our internationalism is also manifested in the support we give to the cause of the liberation of oppressed peoples. We are in solidarity with those who are fighting for liberation or defending themselves against acts of aggression by imperialism and reaction. Mozambique internationalist volunteers fought in Zimbabwe and our socialist state provided a reliable rear base in the struggle for that country's liberation.

Dear comrades!

Close cooperation with the other fraternal socialist states is the guarantee of our victory in the struggle against underdevelopment. By combining our diverse joint resources we have the potential to develop, to strengthen our economy, to obtain mutual advantage and thus to resist imperialism's economic and political blackmail.

Lasting ties of cooperation have grown up between us and the Soviet Union since the times of the Mozambique people's armed struggle for national liberation. The treaty on friendship and cooperation signed between our states in 1977 is a most important instrument for developing and strengthening our cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

We regard cooperation between the developed socialist states and the socialist states whose economy is at the development stage as a decisive factor in strengthening socialism's positions in four continents.

Dear comrades!

The Zimbabwean people's victory over colonialism and racism, their winning of independence and the coming to power of the government headed by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe as a result of the first free and democratic elections are most important events for Africa and for all progressive mankind. The victory in Zimbabwe has created new prospects for peace and cooperation in southern Africa and is an invaluable stimulus for stepping up the struggle for the liberation of Namibia and South Africa and a decisive impetus in the struggle to achieve economic independence for the region's countries.

Under the leadership of the African Naitonal Congress, the people of South Africa are striking mighty blows against the apartheid regime, not permitting themselves to be deceived by the pseudoreforms.

The strength for Namibia's liberation, under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization, has entered the decisive phase. The racists' acts of aggression against Angola and Zambia and their maneuvers to install puppets will fail.

We are following with great concern the development of the armed conflict involving Iraq and Iran. This conflict requires all progressive and peace-loving forces to make the necessary efforts with a view to achieving an immediate cease-fire and a peaceful political resolution of the problem which caused it. The war between Iraq and Iran is being exploited by imperialist forces, above all the United States, in order to strengthen their bases and build up their naval forces in the Indian Ocean, which is hindering the transformation of that ocean into a peace zone free from nuclear weapons.

The threat of imperialist military interference in the Persian Gulf region, the military strengthening of the Zionist regime, the Camp David betrayal--all this is directed against the interests of the Palestinian peoples and the Arab peoples and the cause of peace in general.

The struggle for peace and for detente in international relations is thus becoming the most important, decisive task for all mankind's revolutionary and progressive forces.

Dear Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev!

It is with a sense of emotion that I thank you for the fraternal, warm reception accorded to us since the moment of our arrival in the splendid and glorious capital of the Soviet Union. Here we feel ourselves to be at home, among comrades, in the single rank of fighters for the revolution, among members of the great socialist family.

We warmly greet Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, leader of the CPSU and the Soviet people and state, who is leading socialism's motherland to great victories on the path of building communism--mankind's highest goal.

In Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev we greet an outstanding revolutionary leader, we greet an internationalist who has made a great contribution to developing the struggle for peace, the peoples' national and social liberation and progress and socialism throughout the world. Finally, in Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev we greet a friend of the Mozambique people, a comrade who personifies the solidarity which the whole Soviet people display toward us, in particular the Soviet internationalists who are at our side, often in difficult conditions, to help us build our socialist motherland of Mozambique.

I ask you to join in a toast:

To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's health!

To the health of all the leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state!

To fraternal relations between the Frelimo and the CPSU!

To the indestructible friendship between the Mozambique and Soviet peoples!

To the development of friendship and cooperation between our states!

To proletarian internationalism!

To the victory of peace and socialism!

The struggle goes on!

Comparison on Talks

A comparison of the item entitled "Further Reportage on USSR Visit of President Machel" and subtitled "Brezhnev, Machel Talks" published on page J 1 of the 18 November, Soviet Union DAILY REPORT with the TASS report on the talks published on page one of Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 November reveals the following variations:

On page J 1, paragraph two, line three, PRAVDA adds: Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; M.V. Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; I.V. Arkhipov, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, CPSU Central Committee member, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister.

On page J 1, paragraph three, on line three, PRAVDA adds: Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique Joaquim Chissano; M. Machungo, Frelimo Central Committee permanent Political Committee member and Mozambique planning and agriculture minister; J. Mpfumu, Frelimo Central Committee member and Mozambique Air Force commander.

On page J 2, PRAVDA substitutes the following for paragraphs four through end of item: Taking part in the talks were: On the Soviet side--L.M. Zamyatin, CPSU Central Committee International Information Department chief; N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister; Ye.M. Samoteykin, consultant to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; V.F. Vdovin, USSR ambassador to Mozambique; and Yu.N. Chernyakov and V.A. Ustinov, USSR Foreign Ministry Department chiefs.

On the Mozambique side--S. Vieira, Frelimo Central Committee member and director of the Bank of Mozambique; T. Dai, Frelimo Central Committee member and Mozambique Ground Forces deputy commander; A. Branco, Mozambique minister of industry and energy; J. Andrade, Frelimo Central Committee section chief and chief of the Frelimo chairman's office; A.M. Osman, Mozambique state secretary for coal and gas; Z. Kupela, Mozambique youth organization general secretary; J. Ferreira, Mozambique state secretary for cotton growing; J. de Almeida, Mozambique state secretary for fishing; and I. Patricio, Mozambique ambassador to the USSR.

Cooperation Agreements

LD211715 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] TASS--During the official friendly visit to the Soviet Union of S.M. Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, at the head of a party and state delegation, Soviet-Mozambique intergovernmental agreements were signed at the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations on 18 November: on the further development of economic and technical cooperation; on the establishment of a Soviet-Mozambique intergovernmental commission on economic and technical cooperation and trade. The agreements were signed by S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, and M. Machungo, Mozambique minister of planning and agriculture.

S.A. Skachkov had talks with M. Machungo, during which questions of the further development of Soviet-Mozambique economic and technical cooperation were discussed.

Meeting With Rashidov

LD211844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] There was a meeting in Tashkent today between Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee, and Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

It was noted during the conversation that the working people of Uzbekistan are fully determined to meet the 26th CPSU Congress with new labor successes. Samora Machel stressed that the visit of the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique, the meetings and talks with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders and the joint documents that were signed will serve the cause of the further development and strengthening of all-round relations between the Soviet Union and Mozambique.

The emissaries from Mozambique acquainted themselves with the sights of Tashkent.

Friendship Meeting

LD221326 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Tashkent, 22 Nov, TASS--"The Soviet Union is invariably and consistently working to enable the African peoples to become true masters of their destiny and determine the way of their development on their own, without outside interference", said Sharaf Rashidov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan. He addressed a meeting of Soviet-Mozambican friendship here. Representatives of the working people from the capital of the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan met at the meeting with chairman of the Frelimo President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel and members of the party and state delegation from Mozambique he is heading.

Sharaf Rashidov pointed out that all-round relations between the USSR and Mozambique are on the rise, developing on a firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. "Friendly relations between our countries", he said, "are an influential factor of peace. USSR-Mozambique cooperation has spread to all key spheres of social life--politics, economics and culture".

"All Soviet people are confident about the future", Samora Machel stressed at the meeting. "Whenever we go, we always feel profound sympathy to the people of Mozambique. Such an attitude towards us can exist only in the country where there is Soviet power and where great Lenin's precepts are being translated into life, where everything is accomplished thanks to the work by peasants and workers and the wise policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union".

"The members of our delegation", Samora Machel said, "bring along home the feeling of great satisfaction over the visit. We met profound understanding on the part of Leonid Brezhnev--the staunch communist, internationalist and fighter for people's happiness, faithful friend of the Mozambican people. We are deeply convinced that cooperation between our peoples and parties has risen at a qualitatively new stage."

Interview on Visit

LD232142 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Before his departure for home at the end of an official visit of friendship to the Soviet Union, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and chairman of the Frelimo gave an interview to our correspondent in which he discussed the results of his mission.

[Begin Machel recording fading into superimposed translation] President Samora Machel said he was in the Soviet Union on a friendship visit. Everywhere they went members of his delegation were accorded a very hospitable welcome which made them feel quite at home.

This is because, the president went on to say, we all are members of one family, of the community of socialist countries. We are taking back from this visit some very useful experience, he pointed out. We saw how a formerly backward people in a relatively short period of time have turned their country into an advanced state thanks to their soviet form of government. This in itself proves that socialism and Marxism-Leninism offer the right way to those who want to overcome backwardness, and we shall convey this valuable experience to the people of Mozambique. This is the first thing I wanted to say.

Secondly, I would like to stress the spirit of friendship between our peoples. This is one of the most important aspects of our visit. On my visit to this country I represented the people of Mozambique and their friendly feelings towards the Soviet people, and I am convinced that these feelings are mutual. That means that the Soviet people, the Soviet state, and the Soviet Communist Party cherish feelings of friendship and respect towards the people of Mozambique. This is very important for the development of friendship and cooperation between our peoples.

I would like to say a few words about the agreements which we have signed here. The cooperation agreement between our parties will help promote relations between the Frelimo and the Soviet Communist Party, relations which rest on their common ideology of Marxism-Leninism. Our intergovernment agreements will help translate into reality the great objectives outlined in the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Mozambique. Our two countries share a common strategic objective, the objective of building communism, and we shall continue to develop our cooperation.

I would also like to stress the importance which we attach to our meeting with President Leonid Brezhnev. This meeting has convinced us of the Soviet desire to develop bilateral cooperation between our states. This is only natural, said Samora Machel, because Comrade Brezhnev is a consistent communist, a dedicated internationalist and a great friend of the Mozambique people. He represents the wishes of all Soviet people who like the people of Mozambique and like many other peoples want to achieve happiness, prosperity and progress.

On behalf of the Mozambique delegation I take this opportunity to express once again wishes of every success to the Soviet people. We also repeat our words of gratitude for the cordial welcome accorded to us here in Moscow and also in Frunze and Tashkent. Thank you very much. [end recording]

Departure for Home

LD230708 Moscow TASS in English 0635 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Tashkent, 23 Nov, TASS--Chairman of the Frelimo Party, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique Samora Machel today left Tashkent for home.

The guest was seen off at the airport by alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Sh.R. Rashidov, Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet A.D. Duysheyev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Uzbekistan I.R. Usmankhodzhayev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Uzbekistan N.D. Khudayberdyyev, and other officials.

FURTHER GREETINGS ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION PUBLISHED

Yi Chong-ok Message

LD240839 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 3

[Greetings from DPRK on 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I send you the warmest congratulations and fraternal greetings on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Korean people are sincerely glad that the Soviet people, marking this noteworthy holiday, are achieving great successes on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress in the struggle for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of targets for the final year of the 10th 5-Year Plan, and warmly congratulate them on this.

I will take this opportunity to express confidence that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries--Korea and the Soviet Union, which have grown up during the struggle against the common enemy, will continue to strengthen and develop still further, and I wish you, with all my heart, new successes in work for the sake of the country's prosperity.

[Signed] Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council.

Gandhi Greetings

LD211307 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of Indira Gandhi message to Brezhnev, Tikhonov]

[Text] To Mr L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to Mr N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Your Excellencies,

On behalf of the Indian Government and people and myself I am pleased to convey to you, your excellencies, our congratulations and best wishes on the happy occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The relations between our two countries reflect our desire for mutual cooperation for the benefit of our peoples and universal peace and progress. I am sure that these relations will continue to strengthen.

Your Excellencies, please accept my sincere wishes for good health and successes for yourselves personally and for further progress and happiness for the friendly people of the USSR.

[Signed] Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India

SRV Message

LD211419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of SRV leaders' message to Brezhnev, Tikhonov]

[Text] To Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade N.A. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnam Communist Party (VCP), the National Assembly and Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) and on our own behalf we express to you and through you to the CPSU, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people sincere fellow feeling and send our warmest congratulations.

Some 63 years ago, under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party, headed by the immortal V. I. Lenin, the Russian working class and working people carried out the victorious Great October Socialist Revolution, overthrew the domination of the exploiter class once and for all, founded the world's first state of workers and peasants and ushered in a new era in mankind's history--the era of the victory of socialism and communism on a worldwide scale.

Proceeding along the path illuminated by Marxism-Leninism, following unshakable revolutionary traditions and displaying the ardent patriotism, strength and unprecedented creative spirit of masters of their own destiny, the Soviet people are constantly winning glorious victories in the defense and building of their country. The USSR's brilliant victory over fascism in World War II led to the creation of the world system of socialism. Soviet people have successfully built a developed socialist society and are confidently advancing toward communism. The Soviet Union has become the mightiest socialist power, a bulwark of peace and revolution on earth and the reliable buttress of the peoples of all countries who are struggling to achieve the noble aims of our epoch--peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

True to the internationalism of the great V. I. Lenin, the USSR has given and is giving tremendous support and help to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples and is rebuffing the intrigues of imperialism and the forces of international reaction, aimed at kindling war, and are resolutely combating the plans and actions of imperialism--led by U.S. imperialism, which has entered into collusion with Beijing hegemonism--for stepping up the arms race, fueling tension in the world and reviving the atmosphere of the cold war. The Vietnamese people rate highly and fully support the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy and its tireless efforts to enhance the defense capability of the USSR and the socialist community and to implement the peace program which aims to intensify the process of detente and to improve the international climate.

Esteemed comrades!

During the Vietnamese people's protracted struggle, full of sacrifices and privations, they constantly received great support and extremely valuable and effective help from the Soviet Union's Communist Party, government and fraternal people. For the people of Vietnam the USSR has always been and will continue to be a loyal companion in arms and a trusty comrade. The relations of exceptionally pure friendship, which link the parties and peoples of our countries, were elevated to a qualitatively new and important level by the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation. Having been tested for 2 years, the treaty has proved its enormous vital force and has become the reliable guarantee of the Vietnamese people's progress toward new and even greater victories in building socialism and defending their motherland and has contributed to preserving peace in Southeast Asia and throughout the world. The Soviet-Vietnamese summit meeting, which took place in July 1980 in Moscow, was an important political event in the relations between our parties and countries. The successful Soviet-Vietnamese space flight was a striking example of the steady strengthening and expansion of all-round cooperation between the SRV and the USSR.

We take this opportunity to express on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the National Assembly and SRV Government, our sincere and deep appreciation for the great, effective support and help, permeated with the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism, which has been given by the CPSU and the USSR people to our people's revolutionary cause.

On this glorious holiday we wish the fraternal Soviet people under the wise leadership of the CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, successful fulfillment of the ambitious historic tasks set by the 25th party congress, and that they will confidently and rapidly head the land of the soviets to the attainment of lofty communist goals and continue to contribute to the struggle by the world's peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

May the fraternal friendship, the combat solidarity and the all-round cooperation between the VCP and the CPSU, between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, strengthen and develop.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Nguyen Huu Tho, acting president of the SRV; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV Government

Romanian Message

LD211013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of Ceausescu, Verde message to Brezhnev, Tikhonov]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed comrades:

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution--the Soviet Union's national holiday--on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the Council of State and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Romanian people, we send the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, communists and all Soviet working people fraternal greetings and warmest contratulations.

An event of historic significance, the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party created by V.I. Lenin elicited a strong response in our country and was greeted with joy by the working class and all progressive forces in Romania, which actively demonstrated their solidarity with Russia's heroic proletariat by participating, even with gun in hand, in battles to defend the young Soviet state. Continuing these glorious traditions, the RCP consistently advocated the establishment and development of good-neighborly relations, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. Sealed by jointly shed blood in the struggle for the final rout of fascism, Romanian-Soviet friendship was raised to a new, higher level in the years of building socialism and communism.

Over the years that have elapsed since the Great October victory the Soviet Union has become a mighty socialist state under the Communist Party's leadership. The Soviet people are currently implementing the great tasks outlined by the 25th CPSU Congress and are preparing to greet the 26th party congress with new successes. Communists and all working people of Romania wholeheartedly rejoice at the outstanding results achieved by the Soviet Union in continuously developing its production forces, in developing science, technology and culture and in raising the Soviet people's living standards, seeing this as a contribution of great importance to strengthening and asserting socialism and to advancing the policy of detente, cooperation and peace throughout the world.

Unswervingly implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions on the development of relations with all socialist countries and acting in the spirit of the 1970 friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, the 1976 Romanian-Soviet statement and the accords reached at the highest level, Socialist Romania is consistently pursuing a policy of friendship, and solidarity and of continuous broadening of Romanian-Soviet cooperation in all spheres.

We are firmly convinced that the development of relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU and between Romania and the Soviet Union and their interaction in the matter of continuing the policy of peace, detente, cooperation, security and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world, politically resolving any disputed issues through negotiation and respecting the independence and national sovereignty of all states accord with our peoples' highest interests and with the great cause of socialism and communism.

On the day of the great holiday we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the communists and all working people of the neighboring, friendly Soviet Union more and more successes in the great cause of building a communist society and in advancing the cause of peace and mutual understanding among peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of the Socialist REpublic of Romania; Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania

CSSR Greetings

LD211251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of Husak, Strougal message to Brezhnev, Tikhonov]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers and all Soviet people, the most sincere comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the entire Czechoslovak people and ourselves.

As a result of the Great October Socialist Revolution, socialism became a real prospect for mankind. Great October pointed the way to liberation for the working class and all working people and became a symbol of the struggle of the international proletariat to build a new socially just system. In the past 63 years the Soviet people under the leadership of Lenin's glorious Communist Party have turned their country into a highly developed, mighty socialist state built on the loftiest ideals of humanism, class and social equality, progress and justice.

The Czechoslovak communists and all our country's working people sincerely rejoice in the Soviet people's successes achieved in fulfilling the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and wholeheartedly congratulate you on them.

These successes, which mobilize the creative forces of Soviet working people to a fitting greeting to the forthcoming 26th CPSU Congress, are for us an inexhaustible source of inspiration and an example for our people's development of broad initiative in fulfilling the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and in preparing for the party's 16th congress.

Even in today's complex international political situation, the USSR's principled, peace-loving, Leninist foreign policy which enjoys the support of all progressive forces shows mankind clear paths according with the interests of all peoples. This policy opens up new prospects for the relaxation of tension and the development of international cooperation in the interests of consolidating peace and progress throughout the world, halting the arms race and reaching accords in the disarmament sphere. [paragraph continues]

The CSSR, as a firm link in the socialist community, will continue to assist the implementation of this policy and through specific efforts for the sake of peace and socialism to implement the immortal ideas of Great October and its class-based and international nature.

We highly prize the fact that the relations of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries' peoples are developing successfully in all spheres in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid.

The constantly intensifying fraternal cooperation between our communist parties, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and the unity of our goals and interests in building a communist and socialist society are the foundation of these relations. In the interests of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples, for the sake of peace, security and cooperation among the peoples, we will continue to strengthen and enhance the indestructible friendship and alliance with the USSR, which are the firm foundation of our political orientation and a reliable guarantee of the independent and successful development of socialist society in our country.

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Revolution, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear Soviet comrades, further successes in building communism and in the struggle for the preservation of peace throughout the world and new achievements in the successful implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government

GDR Congratulations

LD211141 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 80 p 4

[Text of Honecker, Stoph message to Brezhnev, Tikhonov]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades:

On the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the glorious Soviet people the most heartfelt greetings and congratulations from the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council, the GDR Council of Ministers and the GDR people.

Together with all progressive forces we are celebrating the jubilee of an outstanding historical event--the anniversary of the day when the workers and peasants of Russia under the leadership of Lenin's party opened up a new era in world history. Since then the Soviet people, lighting the way into the future for mankind, have been successfully building the first truly humane society--socialism and communism.

Soviet people heroically defended their motherland against all the encroachments of imperialism and fascism. In periods of grave ordeals, they showed themselves to be staunch internationalists and defenders of the peoples' freedom and social progress.

In a brief historical period the working people of the Soviet Union have built a developed socialist society and embarked on the creation of the material and technical base of communism. The 26th CPSU Congress will lay the foundation to a new stage of building communism in the land of Lenin. We are also profoundly convinced that this party congress will be an inspiring source for all the fraternal socialist countries and all peace-loving and progressive forces.

Thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union and the coordinated actions of the fraternal countries, a further change has been successfully achieved in the correlation of forces in the international arena in favor of peace, social progress and socialism. The military-strategic equilibrium achieved between socialism and imperialism is a phenomenon of fundamental historical significance. In the present international situation which has been aggravated as a result of the actions of the reactionary forces of the United States and the other NATO countries, it is confirmed once more that the policy of the USSR and of the socialist countries allied with it and their might and strength safeguard peace throughout the world and ensure the preservation of the results of the policy of detente.

Under these conditions our principled course toward the all-round development and enhancement of the fraternal alliance with the USSR justifies itself more than ever. Based on the 7 October 1975 treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, the fraternal relations between our states are becoming increasingly close and rich. Our alliance, as the "Comradeship in Arms 80" exercise on GDR territory showed, is a reliable shield against all imperialism's adventurist plans. As an ally, fellow fighter and friend of the USSR, the GDR will actively help to repel the threat to peace and security created by imperialism and to preserve detente as the leading trend of the eighties.

The close combat collaboration between our parties, states and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is a source of strength and a guarantee of our further advance along the path of building a developed socialist society. Fully aware of this commonality of our countries, the GDR working people are coming out with major initiatives during preparation for the 10th SED Congress.

In close alliance with the land of Lenin and the other fraternal states, the GDR today is a reliable bulwark of socialism and peace in Europe.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the Soviet people who are resolving tasks of great historical significance, new successes in building communism and in the struggle to safeguard peace throughout the world.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

MPR Greetings

LD211319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 80 Morning Edition p 4

[Text of Mongolian leaders' message to Soviet leaders]

[Text] To Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Great Hural and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR), on behalf of the entire Mongolian people and on our own behalf we send to you and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and the fraternal Soviet people cordial greetings and warm congratulations on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the Great October Revolution and the formation of the world's first worker-peasant state in Russia opened up an era of material embodiment of the all-conquering ideas of Marxism-Leninism, an era of inexorable advancement along the path of freedom, democracy and socialism.

The 63d year of Great October's victorious march was marked by the Soviet people's new outstanding achievements in building communism which are of decisive significance in terms of further augmenting the might of real socialism and strengthening the forces of peace, national independence and social progress.

The active and fruitful foreign policy activity of the CPSU and Soviet state and the Soviet land's untiring struggle to preserve and deepen the process of relaxation of international tension, eliminate the threat of a new world war, halt the arms race and affect disarmament and reorganize international relations on a democratic basis are an effective obstacle to the adventurist actions and reactionary intrigues of the bellicose forces of imperialism and hegemonism. The tried and tested Leninist leadership of the CPSU, the monolithic unity of the party and people of the motherland of Lenin and its growing economic and defense potential are a sure guarantee of further new successes for the peoples in the building of a new life without exploiters and in the preservation and strengthening of world peace.

We are confident that the forthcoming 26th congress of the Soviet communists will be an outstanding event in the life of the Soviet Union, the socialist community countries and the international communist movement and will impart powerful new impetus to the soviet land's advancement along the path of communist building and to the struggle of all the forces which advocate peace, democracy and social progress for the peoples.

As we celebrate the glorious Great October anniversary as the great festival of the Soviet and Mongolian peoples we note with joy once again that the traditional Leninist friendship and close fruitful cooperation between the MPR and the USSR in all spheres of social life are strengthening and developing in breadth and in depth and are a guarantee of the successful solution of urgent tasks of socialist building in our country. The unswerving pursuit of a course toward further all-round consolidation of our countries' ties of alliance and fraternity in the interests of the cause of socialist and communist building and for the triumph of the ideals of Great October is the will and sincere desire of our party, the MPR Government and the entire Mongolian people.

Wholeheartedly we wish you, dear comrades, and all the heroic Soviet people new historic accomplishments in the building of a communist society in the USSR and big victories in ensuring a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress and in the struggle for lasting peace and general security.

[Signed] Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural; J. Batmonh, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers

French Greetings

LD170947 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 80 p 4

[Greetings message from Giscard d'Estaing on 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution]

[Text] To Mr Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the USSR's national holiday I send sincere congratulations and wishes for a happy future to the Soviet people and to you personally.

I express the wish that an improvement in the international atmosphere will enable the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries to continue to develop to their mutual advantage and for the good of peace.

[Signed] Valery Giscard d'Estaing

PARTY, GOVERNMENT OFFER THANKS FOR OCTOBER GREETINGS

LD211555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 1

[Text of message from CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers: "Cordial Gratitude"]

[Text] In connection with the 63rd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers received numerous greetings messages and congratulations from working people, party and public organizations, collectives of enterprises, establishments, construction sites, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy.

The greetings messages provided convincing new evidence of the high moral and political cohesion of Soviet society and the great life-asserting force of real socialism. They graphically reflect the Soviet people's pride in the historic achievements of the motherland of October, their optimism and confidence in their own strength, their correct understanding of the tasks now facing the country and their readiness to multiply creative efforts in the name of the people's happiness, in the name of communism and lasting peace on earth. The greetings messages give full support and approval to the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and the multifaceted and purposeful activities of the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in ensuring the comprehensive progress of the land of the soviets, in strengthening peace and security and in furthering the humane cause of international detente. Demonstrating loyalty to their party and civic duty with great labor and political enthusiasm, collectives of enterprises, construction sites, kolkhozes, sovkhozes and establishments have mounted the nationwide competition under the motto "A Shock Finish to the 5-Year Plan. A Worthy Greeting for the 26th CPSU Congress." In the greetings messages many of them report to the motherland and party on the splendid results of their labor--the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for the concluding year of the 10th 5-year plan. This is a real contribution to the cause of the comprehensive enhancement of our people's well-being and of the Soviet person's material and spiritual living standards. This is the guarantee of our present and future successes. This is the manifestation of the Soviet people's patriotism and of their desire to arrive at their dear party's congress with new labor victories.

Greetings messages were also received from the socialist countries' leaders, from communist, workers and revolutionary democratic parties, governments, statesmen, public figures and individual citizens of foreign countries. Our friends note the tremendous international significance of the historic achievements of the Soviet people, who are confidently traveling the path of October, and the USSR's outstanding role in the development and the victories of the revolutionary, liberation struggle of the world's peoples. In congratulating the Soviet people on the festival they express warm solidarity with the active and consistent policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government directed against the arms race and toward deepening detente and international cooperation and toward defending lasting peace and the security of all the world's peoples. The messages point out that the Soviet Union's internationalist peace-loving Leninist policy servies as a mighty stronghold of the successful struggle of all present-day progressive forces for peace, the peoples' friendship and social progress and against imperialism and reaction.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers cordially thank all party, Soviet and public organizations, collectives of enterprises, construction sites, establishments, kolkhozes and sovhozes, Soviet Army and Navy servicemen, leaders of socialist countries, communists, workers and revolutionary democratic parties, governments, statesmen, public figures, democratic organizations and also individual citizens of foreign countries for the congratulations and good wishes on the 63d anniversary of Great October.

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

PRAVDA REPORTS GRISHIN SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SPEECH

LD201531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Nov 80 pp 1-2

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Session"]

[Excerpt] V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the session. He noted that the Moscow party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations are performing considerable organizational and mass political work aimed at the broad development of socialist competition. The city party organization's tasks in preparing for the party congress were defined at the Moscow Gorkom plenum which outlined measures for developing competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. Questions of precongress competition have also been discussed ar raykom plenums and at meetings in all party organizations.

All labor collectives have joined in socialist competition. The Soviet's participation in organizing competition has increased. The role of the deputies and deputies' groups has been increased and the activity of the soviets' standing commissions has been expanded.

On the basis of mass socialist competition the Muscovites have achieved positive results in developing the city's economy. The ahead-of-schedule completion of the 5-year plan in industry, construction and municipal services was a great labor victory for them.

V.V. Grishin noted that the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium session's discussion of the Moscow soviets' work practice in connection with the development of precongress competition is a convincing testimony to the constant attention which the supreme organ of state power pays to key questions of the country's life. This will enable the capital's soviets to make more effective use of their broad powers to lead economic and socio-cultural building and to take an even more active part in the further development of precongress socialist competition.

SOLOMENTSEV, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND RSFSR COUNCIL MEETING

LD221158 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] A conference held at the RSFSR Council of Ministers has discussed expansion of the output of consumer goods in the light of the decisions of the October 1980 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the instructions issued by Comrade Brezhnev at that plenum. The participants in the conference paid particular attention to the preparation of a long-term program for the development of consumer goods production during the 11th 5-Year Plan and in the period up to 1990. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, spoke at the conference. Mochalin, head of a CPSU Central Committee department, and responsible officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers took part in the work of the conference.

ROMANOV ADDRESSES 22 NOVEMBER KIROVSKIY RAYON CONFERENCE

LD221544 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] First rayon report-back and election party conferences are taking place in Leningrad today. The Baltic shipping line is situated behind the Narva Gate in Kirovskiy Rayon. It is with profound satisfaction that the delegates of the rayon conference received Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings to the Baltic seamen. They have scored a labor victory, having fulfilled 5-year plan tasks ahead of schedule. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, spoke at the Kirovskiy Rayon Conference.

A similar conference held in Kalininskiy Rayon noted that the primary organizations were constantly engaged in searching for new, more effective forms and methods of party management of economic construction. Production of industrial output has increased by almost one and a half times in the 5-year plan. The social program is being successfully implemented. Residential buildings boasting the space of 800,000 square meters, 45 schools, vocational and technial training establishments and preschool establishments have been built in the rayon during the 5-year plan.

The conference in Moskovskiy Rayon of Leningrad dealt with strengthening of communists' role in implementing the plans for economic and social development. Thanks to a great deal of organizational work carried out by primary organizations, the rayon's industry has, since the start of 5-year plan produced R100 million worth of above-plan output. The conference's participants expressed confidence that Leningraders would successfully fulfill pledges for the 26th CPSU Congress.

EDITORIAL VIEWS SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN PARTY WORK

LD211641 Moscow SOVETSKAY ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Party Committee Carries Out Research"]

[Text] How are the changes which have been taking place in rural life in recent years affecting the moral and psychological climate on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and what effect do they have on people's mood and spiritual aspirations? The answers to these questions, posed, alongside others, during a comprehensive study of the problems of developing socialist culture in Stavropolskiy Kray, made it possible to discover extremely important trends. It emerged that 79 percent of those polled on Stavropolskiy Kray farms are satisfied with their material position and housing conditions, 89 percent with their chosen specialty and 71 percent with the fulfillment of their plans in life.

At the same time the comprehensive analysis of the data collected made it possible to present more accurately and realistically a whole range of problems in this sphere and to define more precisely the tasks of party and public organizations and cultural institutions. These problems were discussed in detail at a scientific and practical conference and then formed the basis of the party organization's practical program, which is now being successfully implemented in Stavropolskiy Kray.

The sociological research, conducted by the Stavropolskiy Kraykom Propaganda and Agitation Department in conjunction with scientists from the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, is a concrete, clear example of how sociological analysis is becoming an important instrument for the profound study of contemporary life and how much it offers for purposeful practical work. In their day-to-day activity party committees today are constantly confronting economic and social questions whose resolution requires a correct, objective assessment of current processes, the capacity to operate with a view to not only immediate tasks, but more long-term prospects too, and the ability to perceive and understand the internal connections between particular social phenomena. All this is only possible if they are widely informed and if exhaustive information is available both on the nature of the problems to be resolved and on the social consequences of the measures adopted. Take, for instance, such a complex, extremely delicate area of activity as ideological and educational work.

Party committees have at their disposal various methods of collecting and analyzing information on the state of ideological and educational work in collectives, but the effectiveness of their utilization for subsequent activity depends to a significant extent on a whole series of concomitant circumstances: the selection of members of commissions, the level of skill and competence of people studying a particular question, the capactiy for analytical summarizations--in brief, simply experience in preparing such materials.

It is no accident that the problem of improving the so-called feedback system is of increasing concern at present to party workers involved in ideological and educational activity. Nobody can fail to see the justice of the view that it is hard to seek new ways of improving educational work without being fully aware of what degree of influence the forms and methods already adopted command. At the same time potentials for obtaining such information by means of the old methods in present conditions are frequently very limited.

Not long ago, sociologists studying this problem, embarked on an interesting piece of research with a view to discovering to what extent the existing system of provision of information satisfies various categories of party workers--raykom and gorkom secretaries, chiefs and deputy chiefs of propaganda and agitation departments, party committee instructors and deputy secretaries of primary party organizations. Here are some of the summarized data: Only 12 percent were completely satisfied with the information provision system, 80 percent were not sufficiently satisfied and 8 percent were completely unsatisfied

Equally significant are the actual observations with respect to defects and shortcomings in the established information system. More than two-thirds, or 71 percent, of the party workers polled noted that it takes a great deal of time, 33 percent said that the main shortcoming is the inability to make qualitative and quantitative assessments of changes in ideological work as you go along, 28 percent indicated that the existing system does not ensure high reliability of information, 22.5 percent indicated the difficulty of excluding subjectivity in assessments, 8.5 percent noted the difficulty of comparing information from different sources, and 8.5 percent indicated the unsystematic, inflexible nature of the information. This also accounts for the relatively short-term utilization of this information. As the same research project showed, only 42 percent of those polled use information collected a year ago in their activity, and only 5 percent use information from 4 or 5 years ago.

Naturally, applied specific sociological research not only reveals the state of affairs more objectively and fully, but also--and this is particularly important in assessing the effectiveness of all the party organization's activity--if systematically conducted it makes it possible to collate and compare data and weigh the real consequences of the work done. Many examples could be cited from the practice of the party committees in Moscow, Leningrad, Sverdlovsk and Chelyabinsk, where sociological research, alongside other methods, is used actively to ascertain the effectiveness of particular ideological and educational actions and the level of influence exerted on the audience by various forms of propaganda and agitation activity and to ascertain public opinion in the collectives on various aspects of economic and social policy and problems of developing science and culture.

Today you would find no party worker who would not acknowledge the importance of sociological research for improving all directions of party activity. But the recognition of its usefulness does not in itself determine the level of utilization of sociological information. After all, even the most profound, detailed research only acquires social significance when practical conclusions are drawn from its materials and when the research data become the starting point for social assessments and the elaboration of concrete recommendations based on them. However, precisley at this stage it often happens that after conducting good research, discussing its results and mentioning these results at several meetings and conferences, people then forget about the work done, fail to take its conclusions into account to an adequate degree and sometimes simply display disregard for the social information which is available them and which could be an important prop in defining a program for future activity. As a result a good, useful initiative becomes essentially a kind of tribute to fashion, when sociological research is carried out not in the interests of the cause, but only to appear as good as other people.

This is all the more intolerable in view of the fact that by virtue of its position the party committee should set an example in improving management style and methods and be a model of a genuinely scientific approach to analyzing the results of activity and elaborating new plans. The extensive use of applied sociological research, as an effective means of obtaining the necessary social information, is dictated by the conditions which are emerging in connection with society's further development, and the party committee's stance and its attitude largely determine success in inculcating in production leaders a sociological culture, a need to turn constantly to research material and an ability to take that material into account in practical activity.

Sociology institutes and laboratories and scientific councils have now been set up and are operating actively as organized associations under many party committees, and a large group of highly qualified specialists and scientists is taking part in their work. As yet their activity is mainly devoted to the direct execution of concrete sociological research, and it must be said that in recent years much has been done, thanks to their initiative and enthusiasm, in studying and analyzing various social problems and in defining programs of coordinated action in such important directions as the molding of labor collectives, the creation of a favorable moral and psychological climate in the collectives, the introduction of new forms of labor and production organization, the extension of the working people's participation in production management and the reduction of cadre turnover. However, the public organs can and must be involved more extensively in disseminating sociological knowledge and teaching sociological reserach methods. The experience they have accumulated engenders confidence that the extension of their functions can only help the common cause.

All our party's activity is of a strictly scientific nature and is based on the comprehensive study of social phenomena and natural laws. And this determines the demands it makes on party workers--to know and to study attentively the multifaceted practice of our life and to work on the basis of profound analysis of its phenomena and realities. Herein lies the guarantee of the effectiveness of party work and of broad support for it from the masses.

LE MONDE SPECULATES ON REASONS FOR AIR TRAFFIC DELAYS

LD071235 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 80 p 10

[Daniel Vernet dispatch: "Domestic Air Traffic Is Disrupted"]

[Text] Tbilisi--Lounges full to the bursting point with people waiting or sleeping, sitting, lying down on benches or on the ground on carefully spread out copies of PRAVDA amidst all kinds of luggage, bags, string bags, cases and even a funeral wreath.... Domodyedovo, Moscow's big domestic airport, looks like the scene of an exodus these days and it is not the only one to do so. The situation is the same in many other cities. The usual picture is not very different, but these crowds of travelers who sometimes wait more than 24 hours for their airplane are being caused by considerable delays.

At Tbilisi at the end of last week, no flight, whatever its destination, appeared on the board at its scheduled time. The first plane for Moscow left at 1700 whereas there should be six or seven flights per day. The aircraft had come from Bulgaria, it was filled with foreigners--who are almost always given priority--and then the last few seats went to a handful of Soviets. Those who were unable to find seats and who protested noisily were forcibly ejected by corpulent air hostesses, which may explain why Aeroflot does not recruit its staff among slender women.

The official reason given for these delays is the bad weather over Moscow, but that explanation is inadequate because chaos has reigned for several months and there is no sign that the situation will improve when atmospheric conditions are better; quite the reverse.

Is the USSR feeling the effects of the energy crisis without admitting it? Over the past 2 years oil production has dropped considerably and the 10th 5-Year Plan's initial targets will not be fulfilled. A few months ago PRAVDA admitted that during peak periods there were sudden breaks in Aeroflot's kerosene supplies. In view of the petrochemical industry's problems it is possible that this relative shortage has worsened.

Although observers are surprised by the large number of aircraft standing in the parking areas in all Soviet airports, it is also possible that a shortage of aircraft may be the cause of the delays because many are unfit to fly or because others are being used elsewhere for military purposes, in Afghanistan for instance.

The most likely general hypothesis is that because the turnaround rate for aircraft and crews is very rapid--Aeroflot transports 100 million passengers within the USSR each year--the slightest hitch (bad weather, breakdown or disruption in fuel supplies) sparks off chain reactions and delays which are impossible to overcome.

Moreover, in some regions of the USSR the energy crisis is also being felt by the motorist. In Tbilisi you have to stand in line for several hours to obtain gasoline. The black market has grown although the filling of oil cans is strictly limited in that city. A liter of gasoline costs twice as much as the official price (40 kopeks, or Fr2.6 for the best quality instead of 20 kopeks). Over the 250 km which separate Yerevan from Tbilisi via the Caucasus it was impossible to find a single drop of gasoline last weekend. The shortage is also apparently affecting some regions in the Ukraine while Moscow seems to be receiving normal supplies.

Finally, the Caucasus, which decidedly receives bad treatment, has been suffering stoppages in Iranian gas supplies over the past 2 years and that situation is likely to continue until the construction of a gas pipeline which will bring gas from Astrakhan over the Caspian Sea. A French company is in the running to carry out the work.

COSMOS-1222 SUCCESSFULLY LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD211536 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow 21 Nov, TASS--The Cosmos-1222 artificial satellite of the earth was launched by the Soviet Union today. It carries on board scientific equipment intended to continue studies of outer space.

The sputnik's orbit has the following parameters: initial period of revolution--97.4 minutes, maximum distance from the surface of the earth--659 kilometres, minimum distance--624 kilometres, inclination of orbit--31.2 degrees.

The equipment is functioning normally.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SOVIET ANTARTIC EXPEDITION

LD2111126 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Moscow, 21 Nov, TASS--A new seasonal Antarctic scientific station, Druzhnaya-2, will be set up on the Weddell Sea ice shelf not far from the South Pole, writes MOSCOW NEWS. This is the job of the geological and geophysical group of the 26th Soviet antartic expedition, which has left Leningrad on board the Kapitan Markov.

As well as setting up Druzhnaya, the expedition will visit Mirnyy, Molodyozhnaya and Novolazarevskaya and ports in South America, Africa and Europe in its eight-month mission.

Another expedition ship, the Mikhail Somov, will visit the stations along the shores of the east Antartic.

It will also sail to the shores of the west Antartic with a group to replace some of the personnel who spent the winter at the Russkaya station which is particularly difficult to reach by ship.

Altogether, eight ships are taking part in the present expedition, and some of the explorers will be flown in by plane.

More than 1,400 scientists, sailors, pilots, mechanics and drivers, and other specialists will work in southern polar latitudes this summer. Almost 300 will stay for next winter.

The expeditions' scientific programme includes a great deal of complicated research in geology and geophysics, meteorology and glaciology, oceanaology, biology and medicine. New geographic areas will also be explored.

An extensive survey of the ocean and atmosphere south of Australia and New Zealand will be carried out by two scientific ships, Professor Vize and Professor Zubov, under an international programme.

BRIEFS

COSMIC SERVICE SHIPS--Leningrad, 20 Nov, TASS--Soviet specialists can land artificial earth satellites or piloted cosmic systems practically anywhere in the world. Ships of the cosmic flotilla, flying the pennant of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, ensure continuous monitoring, flight control and descent of space vehicles. A book "Ships of the Cosmic Service", issued recently by the "Sudostroyeniye" (shipbuilding) publishers in Leningrad, contains a detailed description of these ships, their equipment and tasks. "This is the first book of the kind, and a successful book," says Ivan Papanin, the well-known Soviet polar explorer and head of the Maritime Expeditionary Studies Department of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in a preface. [Excepts] [Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 20 Nov 80 LD]

TOLUBKO INTERVIEWED ON READINESS OF ROCKET FORCES

LD240901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Correspondent interview with Army General V.F. Tolubko, USSR deputy minister and commander in chief of Strategic Rocket Forces, under the rubric "Today is Rocket Troops and Artillery Day": "The Homeland's Fire Shield"]

[Excerpts] [Question] Last year the Strategic Rocket Forces celebrated their 20th anniversary, and all this time they have been keeping combat watch and been in a state of constant combat readiness. What demands does this special service make on servicemen?

[Answer] Yes, the Strategic Rocket Forces maintain constant combat readiness. They keep the combat watch continuously, fulfilling a combat task of special importance. This readiness is an enforced but necessary measure. It is the most important factor deterring the aggressive aspirations of imperialism and its accomplices who, hiding behind the fabrication about the "Soviet military threat," have recently been trying to change the existing strategic military equilibrium in their favor and are stepping up the arms race and actively developing new types of strategic nuclear missile weapons.

This obliges us Soviet strategic rocketmen to display high vigilance and to be constantly ready to rebuff at any moment and under any conditions an aggressor's attempts to encroach upon the gains of socialism.

Combat duty demands of rocket servicemen the utmost concentration, courage and fortitude, high military skill and the ability to act decisively and purposefully under conditions of physical, moral and mental stress.

I must say that rocket weaponry itself, which embodies the latest achievements of science and technology, makes increased demands on personnel. It is inconceivable to master it without knowledge in the spheres of automation and remote control, electronics, ballistics, nuclear physics, mathematics, chemistry and a number of other sciences.

Almost all rocket servicemen now have secondary and higher education. This enables them to master combat specialities and become rated specialists within a short time. Units and subunits are headed by comprehensively trained officer cadres. More than 70 percent of rocket officers have engineering training, and almost all have rated qualifications, while one in every three is a master of military affairs.

Collectivism is of special significance for rocketmen, for ours are collective weapons, They require concerted, efficient action on the part of all specialists and every combat team member. Constant attention is devoted to fostering collectivism and military friendship and comradeship among our troops.

[Question] How is the every day training of rocketmen and artillerymen proceeding? With what successes are they preparing to greet the 26th CPSU Congress?

[Answer] The life and activities of servicemen, as of all Soviet people, are filled with the desire to worthily greet the 26th CPSU Congress.

The personnel of the rocket forces and artillery direct their chief effort toward further improving combat and political training. enhancing military skill in every possible way and strengthening discipline and organization. This is confirmed by the rising standard of personnel combat training and the growing number of excellent units and subunits, servicemen with excellent training results and rated specialists. An absolute majority of practical rocket launches and artillery firings was fulfilled with the assessment "excellent" this year.

The personnel of the unit commanded by Lt Col M. Kolosov, which initiated the socialist competition in the Strategic Rocket Forces, completed the training year successfully and fulfilled their pledges in full. The unit attained the title of excellent unit for the ninth time in succession. Here 60 percent of subunits and 70 percent of combat teams are rated "excellent." Some 75 percent of the personnel are specialists with increased ratings. Full interchangeability has been ensured in the teams.

High indicators have been achieved by the rocket and artillery units and subunits commanded by officers A. Dyachenko, V. Sinitsyn, A. Yefimenko, V. Sokolov, V. Belin, V. Yashin and others.

Commanders, political organs and party and Komsomol organizations take an exacting and self-critical approach to evaluating what has been achieved and concentrate attention on seeking reserves for enhancing the vigilance and combat readiness of units and subunits.

During the preparations for the congress of our dear Leninist party the splendid features of our servicemen's moral makeup manifests themselves with special force: their firm party minded conviction, infinite devotion to the cause of communism, unshakable fortitude and courage and loyality to the revolutionary and combat traditions of the party and the people.

The precongress competition is spreading in units and subunits, and new initiatives and undertakings are coming into being. The personnel of the unit commanded by Lt Col I. Shelestov initiated the further upsurge of the competition for a fitting greetings for the 26th CPSU Congress among the rocket troops. The rocket servicemen appealed to all the forces' soldiers, sergeants, ensigns and officers to mark the party congress with high achievements in military labor and to make the new training year a year of the highest combat readiness and mastery of combat hardware and weapons.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, rocketmen and artillerymen, like all servicemen of our valiant armed forces, are ready to fulfill with honor their patriotic and international duty of defending socialism's great gains.

OGARKOV DELIVERS SPEECH AT MILITARY ACADEMY AWARD CEREMONY

LD211513 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Nov 80 p 1

[Correspondent report: "The Presentation of Award to Academy"]

[Excerpts] On 15 November at the M.V. Frunze Military Academy a ceremony for the presentation of the Order of the October Revolution to the academy took place. It has been honored with this lofty state decoration for its great services in training highly qualified officer cadres for the USSR Armed Forces and developing Soviet military science.

Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister, was there to present the award to the academy. He delivered a speech to the assembled company.

Having dwelt on the glorious military path traveled by the academy, the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff emphasized that at the present time too the renowned military-educational establishment is honorably fulfilling the tasks it has been set.

"Fulfilling the historic decisions of the 25th party congress Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's directions on military questions and the USSR defense minister's orders," he said, "the M.V. Frunze Military Academy does great and diverse work in the instruction and training of command cadres and in the investigation and elaboration of many problematical questions relating to tactics and operational skill and also questions relating to the provision of comprehensive backup for modern combat and operations. The keynote of the activity of the academy, like all sociopolitical life in our country, is the struggle to greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner."

Speaking about the tasks facing academy personnel at the present time, Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Ogarkov paid particular attention to the necessity of increasing officers' ideological resilience and professional skill and to the development of their creative operational-tactical thinking. Training, he said, must approximate the conditions of active combat as far as possible.

In conclusion the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff warmly congratulated the academy personnel on their lofty award, expressed the wish that the command, the professorial and teaching staff and the students will greet the 26th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner and make a weighty contribution to the cause of further increasing our fatherland's defense capacity.

The presentation ceremony was attended by Army General I. Pavlovskiy, commander in chief of the Ground Forces and USSR deputy minister of defense; Army General I. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate; Army Gen S. Vasyagin, member of the Military Council and Ground Forces Political Directorate chief; Col Gen A. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and Col Gen V. Abolins, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff.